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*Mrs. V. E. Holcombe, National Chairman of the D. A. R. Building Promotion Committee and Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General. (Story on page 750)*

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## The President General's Message



### *That Reminds Me:*

AS the family of nations goes we are but a young member, but so rich and inspirational have proven the pages of our history that one is sorely put to it in selecting an overly abundant page to call to one's special attention from time to time. Nevertheless, in spite of the keenness of the competition, no apology need ever be offered in stopping a second time for the 19th of the month when October comes along.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many have been the celebrations of the Siege of Yorktown, 1781, but two of these observances, the Centennial and the Sesqui-Centennial, have given to Yorktown its greatest glories. On October 19, 1881, President Chester A. Arthur said: "upon this soil 100 years ago our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established and, as we trust, made secure upon this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very fiber of our political system—the sovereignty of the people."

\* \* \* \* \*

And exactly fifty years later on October 19, 1931, President Herbert Hoover observed: "This national shrine stands for more than a glorious battle. It is a shrine which symbolizes things of the spirit. The victory at Yorktown was a victory for mankind. It was another blaze in the great trail of human freedom. Through those ideas and ideals the minds of the people were liberated, their exertions and accomplishments stimulated."

\* \* \* \* \*

Quite appropriately, and with the sentiments of these presidents ringing in our ears, we are not unmindful that before another month has come and gone, we will have passed through another of our general elections. Shortly, it will be our privilege to go to the polls and cast our ballots for the candidates of our choice. This should be deemed here in America not merely as a privilege but as a duty of citizenship, however. In no other manner can we have at all times collectively speaking government by the majority of our peoples. In no other way can we demonstrate our genuine appreciation of the contributions of our ancestry to the truest of self-government.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the expense of repetition, I again direct your attention to the fact that it was on October 11th, 1890 that The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was formally organized. Boundless energy has been constantly poured into the pursuit of this slender beginning, but the influences which began on that eventful day fifty-eight years ago have been ever widening and our contribution to the grandeur of real citizenship continues more and ever more substantial.

*Estella A. O'Byrne*

*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

# America's Role in the Problems of Peace

BY THE HONORABLE CHARLES W. VURSELL

*United States Representative in Congress from Illinois*

WHEN World War II was forced upon us, two momentous jobs facing the American people had to be done.

It was imperative that our soldiers must win the war. It was imperative that our Chief Executive and the State Department handling foreign affairs must win the peace.

We were told that the war was being waged for the freedom of all countries and was a war to end all wars and to establish permanent world peace.

Over 300,000 of our finest American soldiers gave their lives and won the war. Over 1,000,000 were wounded, many of whom will never again be able-bodied. Our soldiers did the most effective job of fighting the world has ever witnessed and their efforts, backed up by the American people with production and taxes of over \$300,000,000,000, finished the job. These veterans and the 140 million American people are entitled to know why our Government has not completed its task; why it has not been able to bring peace to the world; why there is less freedom, less peace and more fear today than in any peacetime in the history of the world.

The fathers and mothers who gave their sons and daughters to the service, many of whom never returned, would like to have the answer to the above questions. Millions of the G.I.s who served all over the world and who are back in civilian life, including hundreds of thousands languishing in the hospitals, would like to know why, when they won the war those handling our foreign affairs have failed to win the peace.

I shall give some facts and point out why we have lost the peace up to the present time, and are again concerned about another war. I shall point out some major blunders which followed one after another during and at the close of the war by those in power, whose acts are in part responsible for their not winning the peace.

Shortly after Japan declared war on the United States the late President Roosevelt and members of the State Department flew to Cairo for a conference with Arabian leaders and were met there by Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese Government, whose millions of Chinese soldiers had borne the brunt of battle against Japan for years. It was important to keep Chiang Kai-shek in the war against Japan. Powerful financial interests in China were urging him to ease off the fight against Japan, clean out and subdue the Communists in China, and largely leave the war against Japan to be fought by the United States.

The President pleaded with Chiang Kai-shek to stay in the fight and step it up. He promised that the big province of Manchuria, rich in minerals and necessary to the life of China which had been overrun and occupied by Japan would be returned to China after the war; that the United States would furnish modern Springfield rifles, artillery, air power and American officers to train his soldiers. Chiang Kai-shek finally agreed to continue in the fight and to step it up.

Nearly three years later at Yalta, when the war was coming to an end, in another conference, this time with Stalin, (without a representative from the Chinese Government being invited or present), in order to persuade Russia at the close of the war when Germany folded up to turn her armies in the East against Japan, the President agreed to give Russia the two principal ports of Dairen and Port Arthur in Manchuria, control of the railroads which were the arteries of commerce, with a part of Sakhalin in Manchuria, the Kuriel Islands, east of Manchuria, and agreed that Russia should have the big Chinese State of outer Mongolia which was the part of China largely controlled by the Chinese Communists. All of the above was promised to



Chiang Kai-shek previously at Cairo. These are only some of the concessions made to Russia after we had won the war with the exception of dropping the two atomic bombs on Japan.

Russia was given this control in Manchuria and China, including one half of Korea which is making us a lot of trouble there today, causing us to spend many millions of dollars a year and will doubtless ultimately turn Korea and China with 360 million people over to the communists, controlled by Moscow.

After the war was over in 1946, the late President Roosevelt sent General George Marshall, now Secretary of State, to China with instructions to insist that Chiang Kai-shek form a coalition government, taking in the communists and giving them representation according to their strength.

Chiang Kai-shek had put off on the promise of the late President, the cleaning up of the communists in his own country to help us fight the war, with the understanding that he was to get back the territory of Manchuria taken by Japan and was to continue to have the cooperation of the United States Government.

When Chiang Kai-shek, in charge of the real China, refused to accept the plan of General Marshall, the United States Government stopped shipping ammunition necessary for the Springfield rifles and the modern arms we had given China after the conference at Cairo. Chiang Kai-shek had to go back and open up the old munition factories of 1925 and gather up what guns were possible which would shoot that ammunition. He needed special parts for American trucks. The government of China had on deposit in New York, 17 million dollars in cash to purchase in the United States ammunition, special parts for trucks and other material necessary for war. Notwithstanding, she was willing to pay cash, an embargo was placed on the filling of these orders by our government. Only within the last few months has the embargo been lifted on the \$17,000,000.

General Douglas MacArthur, in a long conference with one of the able members of Congress who visited him last fall in Japan, said: "Our failure to support the government of China immediately and vigorously at the end of the war, will turn out to be one of the biggest single blunders in the history of the United States."

At that time we had enough idle trucks, light and heavy artillery, munitions of all kinds and airplanes which were rusting out in the climate near there in Okinawa, Guam and the Philippines, which if turned over to China—and also had we not stopped the flow of ammunitions so they could use our modern arms—Chiang Kai-shek could have defeated and pushed back Russian Communism. He could have established a strong Chinese Government which is absolutely necessary to make the billions worthwhile we have put into Japan, out of which we seek to make a nation under the leadership of General MacArthur following the plan of the government of the United States.

By our acts and policy we sacrificed China. We broke our word with a nation with which we have been on very friendly terms for 100 years. We made it possible for Russia to extend her power and we are feeling the result of that power in Korea today. We made it possible for Russia to become a great menace to Japan, and particularly to the Philippines, and a greater threat to Alaska near the northeastern boundary of Russia. It was further agreed that Russia should sit in with a Board to help direct MacArthur in his administration of Japan, and the General deserves the thanks of the American people for rebelling with such vehemence that this mistake was avoided.

The above are only a few of the true facts which also brought an indelible stain against the United States Government. Now, at this late day, China is given by the United States \$800,000,000 which I fear will be wasted and lost because we appeased Russia until it's too late. China will most likely fall to the Communists and Russia.

The next week after the Cairo, Egypt conference, the President with his advisors from the State Department, stopped off at Teheran for another conference. There they met Mr. Stalin and made the deal to partition Poland, notwithstanding at the beginning of this war under the articles of the Atlantic Charter one of the purposes set out and agreed to by him and Winston Churchill was, "that every government, whether large or small, after the close of the war, should have its present boundaries kept intact, that it should be free to set up

its own government, without any interference whatsoever by a foreign power."

They agreed at Teheran that Russia should have a large part of the eastern half of Poland, and in order to compensate Poland, who again was not consulted, that country was to move west and take a lesser acreage from Germany. The result was that Russia was put in a position to absolutely take over Poland which she later did, converting it into a more oppressive and totalitarian communist government than exists in Russia today. This Christian nation was turned over in a secret conference to Russia. The people of the United States and the members of Congress did not know until months later that Poland had been given away in part, and finally in fact, in whole. Poland and China expected us to keep our word. We did not keep it. Then later on, when we were certain Germany would be defeated, a most important conference was held at Yalta.

Notwithstanding that all small nations were guaranteed freedom under the Atlantic Charter, the facts came out later that at Yalta it was agreed that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and Poland were to be considered as a part of the Russian sphere of influence. This is one of the reasons that Russia, since the close of the war, has insisted that she had been given special rights under the Yalta Agreement to regard these countries to some extent as satellite nations and as being under special commercial and trade relations with her.

At the conference at Yalta it was further agreed that some of these satellite nations I have just named, and Austria and Germany were to pay in war reparations to Russia an amount of over \$12,000,000,000. They were in fact mortgaged in these agreements to pay financial reparations to Russia that would wreck all of their governments. This added to Russia's power over them.

At Yalta we agreed to the dismantling of nearly 1,000 industrial and war plants to be turned over to Russia and that about 42 percent of all German reparations should go to her also. We agreed that Germany alone should pay Russia over \$10,000,000,000 in reparations. We agreed for the purpose of occupation to give Russia, in addition to the large part of eastern Germany Poland had taken, the rich agricultural

eastern and northeastern part of Germany which completely surrounded the capital city of Berlin. England got the great industrial Ruhr section in the west. We took the southern part and France took some of the southwest part for the purposes of occupation and administration under the various governments.

General Eisenhower later said Russia got the breadbasket, England the industrial section and we got the scenery.

To give Russia the honor of capturing Berlin, the capital city of Germany, we made the great mistake of holding our troops back. That was a colossal blunder. The Germans who knew they were beaten, would probably have surrendered with hardly any more loss of life to the Americans, and we could have occupied most of the territory now held by the Russians, including the capital city of Berlin. Had we not held the troops back we would be in a strong position in Germany today instead of a very weak one that could touch off another war.

Had we done this and some other things there would be no stopping by the Russians of our trains, airplanes and trucks entering Berlin to the great embarrassment of General Clay and the United States as has been happening over the months past. We stopped our troops at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia, not many miles from the capital city of Prague of a million population, in order to let the Russians have the honor of coming in and liberating Prague which had been ready and waiting to surrender to the American troops for days. That is one of the reasons that Russia is in charge of Czechoslovakia today.

One of the greatest mistakes made at the Yalta Conference was the agreement which was carefully worked out and was later made a part of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco, giving the Big Five Nations the single veto power.

Governor Stassen and others representing our Government at San Francisco and the transcript of record of that convention still substantiate my statement that the veto text referred to, written and agreed to at Yalta was incorporated in the United Nations Charter at San Francisco later without even the change of a comma or the crossing of a "t".

Through and by the veto power agreed to at Yalta, Russia has been able to, and

has prevented the agreements on peace treaties with Germany and Austria, and has practically rendered the United Nations impotent to carry out its purpose and effort to bring peace to the world.

At the conferences of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, history will record that Stalin and Russia gained the greatest victories at the peace table in the history of the world.

History will record that after the United States made it possible through manpower and the great loss of life and all the billions of dollars we spent for equipment in the defeat of Hitler, that we, as a leading nation at the peace table, really by our own acts were largely responsible for putting Russia in the driver's seat in Western Europe. We put her in a position to prevent the agreement to peace treaties and the rehabilitation of Europe up to the present time. We hope not, but history may later record that we lost the peace of the world at Yalta.

These mistakes were, of course, not in any way willful or deliberate, but were made because of over-confidence in the good faith of the Russian leaders. The President and the Secretary of State knew that Stalin, Molotov and the seventeen men of the Polit-bureau who run the Government of Russia with an iron hand, rode into power over a bloody trail, liquidating and starving to death millions of Russian citizens who opposed them. It is hard to justify the over-confidence of those handling our foreign affairs in dealing with these men who sacrificed the lives of millions of their own people to obtain their positions of power. Their past record should have been a warning to our officials in approaching agreements.

These mistakes were made, to some extent, through the influence of too many left-wingers, and doubtless a number of real communists who had during the struggle of war, worked their way into the State Department. Granted we had some able men at the top level in the State Department, we must realize top men must to some extent depend for information from those on the lower levels. These mistakes we made, in part, were the result of our consistent policy of appeasement to Russia.

At the behest of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau at a conference which he attended with Mr. Churchill and the late President Roosevelt, at Quebec, while the

war was on, they were persuaded to adopt the Morgenthau Plan for the control of Germany after the war, which would prevent its recovery as an industrial nation and convert it into an agricultural nation.

Russia, which at Yalta, was given the breadbasket of Germany, had been placed in a position to starve Western Germany and she did her best to do it. For over two years our Army of Occupation attempted to carry out the Morgenthau Plan, at a cost to the taxpayers of the United States for food to help feed the German people of over \$500,000,000 a year.

Finally France, England and the United States in late 1947, to a certain extent agreed to discard the Morgenthau Plan, so that Germany might rebuild under proper safeguards for peace as an industrial nation. This section had always been the industrial part of western Europe and was never adapted to farming and agriculture. Through the Morgenthau Plan we, in fact, held down and prevented the rehabilitation of Germany and Europe, and have thereby been compelled to help feed her people, for the past three years. There is now some hope for the recovery of Germany which is absolutely essential to a prosperous western Europe.

When Germany is allowed to manufacture, she can then feed her people through her exports and lift the burden from the American taxpayers.

After these major mistakes in foreign policy, one after another, one should not be surprised that out of many peace conferences we have subsequently held in Europe, no peace treaties or agreements worthwhile, with the exception of Italy, have been made and they proved to be failures because unwittingly we put Russia in a position of control where she compelled these attempts to be failures.

Realizing too late the great blunder in giving Russia such control, we have spent over a billion dollars on Greece and Turkey to try to stop the encroachment of Communism, over a billion dollars on Italy, billions to France and England, and finally 20 billions recently voted under the Marshall Plan, and for what? To try to stop the expansion of this giant we helped to build up through these mistakes!

No one knows what the answer will be. I told you how we had helped to wreck China through our foreign policy. With

the continued gains of the northern Chinese communists largely supported by Russia in the background, the State Department recently suggested that we should now give China \$800,000,000 and it was voted. Now when China is just about gone we try to help, when most of the best authorities on the Chinese question say it is absolutely too late and that now all the millions we put in will not save the Chinese Government from Communism. That is the result of our foreign policy in dealing with China.

Because of the major mistakes and by not having a strong consistent foreign policy we have traveled down the road toward the shadows of war, unfortunately out and away from the sunshine of world peace which we and the nations of the world thought we could build under the United Nations. Had we not helped Russia on to

such a position of power at the end of the war, there would not be the threat of war today.

Regardless of these serious mistakes of judgment of the past, we must continue to hope for and work toward peace. I do not believe a nation that has spurned and turned its back against God and all the teachings of Christianity, in the final showdown, can or will develop sufficient strength to cope with, or seriously challenge the Christian nations of the world. Undoubtedly Russia, in time, will realize the stupidity and folly of such a course.

Representative Vursell is a member of several important committees in Congress, viz: House Administration, Post Office and Civil Service, Select: Investigate Newspaper, etc., Select: Foreign Aid.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Let us beware of being lulled into a dangerous security; and of being both enervated and impoverished by luxury; of being weakened by internal contentions and divisions; of being shamefully extravagant in contracting private debts, while we are backward in discharging honorably those of the public; of neglect in military exercises and discipline, and in providing stores of arms and munitions of war, to be ready on occasion; for these are circumstances that give confidence to enemies, and diffidence to friends; and the expenses required to prevent a war are much lighter than those that will, if not prevented, be absolutely necessary to maintain it."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

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THE EARLIEST CONTEMPORARY VIEW OF HARVARD COLLEGE 1726. FROM AN ENGRAVING DRAWN BY WILLIAM BURGIS. PHOTOGRAPH FROM HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

## Our Colonial Colleges

### 5—Harvard University

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

**H**ARVARD is sometimes regarded in non-Harvard circles as a haughty, bumptious aristocrat, disposed to deal with others in a somewhat patronizing manner. But when we consider Harvard's three long centuries of achievement, its pioneering in the field of American education, its high standards of scholarship, and its always distinguished faculty, perhaps we might concede that the great seat of learning on the banks of the Charles is entitled now and then to look down its intellectual nose at some of the Johnnies-Come-Lately. Admittedly the sons of John Harvard belong to a proud fraternity.

For Harvard was already old when some of our colonial colleges were still young, and its roots go far deeper than the New England of the 17th century. If we are really to understand its beginnings in the "wilderness" of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, we must go back to Oxford and Cambridge, to Edinburgh and Dublin and Paris and Leyden and Bologna, and through them to the academies of the ancient world. For Harvard's founders were not merely starry-eyed dreamers and experimenters. They were practical builders erecting their structure on foundations that had been laid centuries before. Just as they brought

over from Europe the seeds that were to sustain life, and sowed them in New England's fertile soil, so they brought over the seeds of learning and culture that were to stimulate and mold the minds of men, and likewise planted them in the New World. In each case they planted well, and in due time their harvest was abundant.

There is not the space here to delve into that rich past on which the founders of Harvard so freely drew; that is an adventure for the individual researcher who is certain to find it a most delightful and highly profitable excursion. Suffice it to say here that it was the great English university of Cambridge, and to a lesser extent Oxford, which the Harvard sculptors used as their model. For prior to 1646 fully a hundred university men, most of them from Cambridge, had emigrated to New England, and from these scholars were recruited the founders and first governors of this old Puritan school.

We can get some idea of the character of these men when we understand that Harvard was actually started only six years after the establishment of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and only 16 years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Considering all the troubles and problems that beset these pioneers—the bleak climate, the constant threat from both savages and wild animals, the pressing urgency of clearing the land, building homes and tilling the soil—it seems almost incredible that these people should so soon have turned their thoughts to education and to rearing their sons in the way of learning.

The story of this historic event—the founding of America's first college—is told very simply and quaintly in New England's First Fruits, a tract published in 1643:

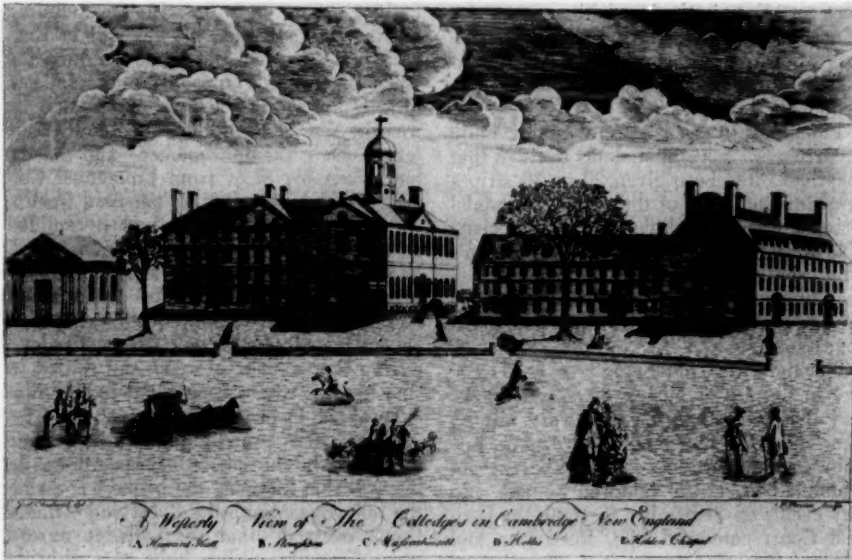
"After God had carried us safe to New England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our livelihood, reared convenient places for Gods worship, and settled the Civill government: One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning, and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust. And as we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great Work; it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly Gentleman and a lover of Learning, there living amongst us) to give the

one halfe of his Estate (it being in all about 1700.l.) towards the erecting of a Colledge, and all his Library; after him another gave 300.l., others after them cast in more, and the publique hand of the State added the rest; the Colledge was by common consent, appointed to be at Cambridge, (a place very pleasant and accomodate) and is called (according to the name of the first founder) Harvard Colledge."

Of course, the college, both in Europe and America, was originally the child of the Church. Since the Church had saved all that could be saved of learning from the wreck of the Roman Empire, the clergy naturally took charge of education in the Middle Ages, and this guardianship carried over into the 17th and 18th centuries. Moreover the Church was particularly zealous in fostering universities in order to provide herself with learned clergy and to reconcile philosophy with theology. Thus it was at Harvard, even though the founders of that institution sided with the liberal elements in the struggle then raging within the Church, turning their backs upon the growing revival movement which was to become known as the "Great Awakening". So closely identified with the Church was Harvard that some chose to regard it as a divinity school. This, of course, was in error, even though its faculty at first was entirely drawn from the ranks of the clergy and its teaching was directed toward the Christian ideal: "to know God and Jesus Christ . . . and therefore to lay Christ in the bottome, as the only foundation of all sound knowledge and Learning". In actual practice Harvard turned out a much smaller percentage of ministers than did its mother institution in England, and from the very beginning it paid particular attention to the training of statesmen.

It was on October 28, 1636—exactly 312 years ago this month—that the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted 400 pounds to erect "a schoale or colledge". The following year, after considerable discussion, the site of the college was set at "New Towne", situated on the Charles River some distance from the seacoast for security reasons, attack from across the ocean being much more feared than Indian raids from the interior. In 1638 the village was renamed Cambridge, influenced, of course, by the many sons of Cambridge in the old country who had a





VIEW OF HARVARD COLLEGE ABOUT 1770. ENGRAVING BY PAUL REVERE, BOSTON SILVERSMITH OF "MIDNIGHT RIDE" FAME.

hand in its founding. It seemed highly fitting to them that, if this new home of theirs was to be New England, then the college that was forming should be a kind of new Cambridge.

Unfortunately few documents and letters of that day three centuries ago have survived, and our knowledge of Harvard's humble beginnings is at best sketchy. But as Thomas Danforth, Treasurer of the College, noted a few years later:

"Mr. Nathaniel Eaton was chosen Professor of the sd Schoole in the yeare One thousand six hundred thirty seaven, to whose care the management of the Donations before mentioned were betruſted for the erecting of ſuch Edifices as were meet and neceſſary for a Colledge: and for his own Lodgings".

Eaton, it must be recorded, was a first-class scoundrel, and the first year of the college was nothing short of scandalous. In fact, many historians conveniently pass over Eaton's regime entirely, and proceed as if the college really opened its doors in 1640 under Henry Dunster. But Eaton cannot thus be ignored, not if we wish to stick to the facts. For although he was never dignified with the title of President, he was chosen "Professor" and must cer-

tainly be described as the first head of the college. A university man, a scholar and an ordained clergyman, his talents and those of his first wife were definitely misdirected.

The first head of Harvard did name, fence and plant the College Yard, which in its greatly enlarged state remains today the actual and sentimental center of university life. It should be explained that sometime previous to this the Overseers had acquired the house and cowyard of a man named William Peyntree, and it was here that Eaton and the first scholars were quartered. The term "yard" simply meant an enclosure, and it is not entirely clear today whether the fence, which Eaton erected, was designed to keep the students in or the cows out. In any event, many English colleges had their "yards", and most American colonial colleges followed suit, notably Yale and William and Mary. Princeton in 1774 was the first to adopt the term commonly used today—campus.

But when we have credited Eaton with having enclosed the Yard, we have about exhausted the good things that can be said of him and his administration. As William Hubbard, who studied under him, wrote some years later, Eaton was "fitter to have

been an officer in the inquisition, or master of an house of correction, than an instructor of Christian youth". And Cotton Mather aptly described his regime as "the School of Tyrannus".

Floggings, it seems, were almost daily occurrences. Several students testified that they had often been given 20 or 30 stripes at a time, and one of the tutors, Nathaniel Briscoe, was nearly killed when he received 200 blows from a cudgel. As for Eaton's wife, she confessed that she had denied the students beef and beer, and that even the bread, when there was any, was sometimes sour.

Not only that, but Eaton was very careless in his use or misuse of college funds, and that is stating the case very mildly. How much he managed to pocket no one knows, but certainly the embezzlement amounted to several hundred pounds. In any event, on September 9, 1639, the General Court convicted him, fined him and ordered him discharged from "keeping of schoale". Shortly afterward he fled to Virginia where he became assistant rector of a church before the law caught up with him. Returning to England, he again occupied a pulpit, but was later arrested for debt and finally died in King's Bench Prison, Southwark, in 1674. Thus ended the amazing career of the strange master of the "School of Tyrannus".

There was one other event that happened during Eaton's term that was to leave its lasting mark on the college, although Eaton himself had nothing to do with it. That was the death of a man named John Harvard on September 14, 1638, the victim of tuberculosis at the age of 30. His death, of course, was of little significance in itself, but the words, which he whispered just before death, were never to be forgotten: "My books and half my estate to the College, the rest to my beloved wife".

New England's First Fruits, as we have seen, spoke of John Harvard as "the first founder". The records do not confirm that statement. This early publication was purely a promotional tract, designed to enlist the sympathy and generosity of Englishmen on behalf of the colony and the college, and it should not be taken too literally. Later benefactors, like Leland Stanford and Ezra Cornell, actually founded the institutions which today bear their names. But apparently John Harvard had

nothing whatever to do with the founding of Harvard. In fact, he was still in England in 1636 when the General Court had voted the original appropriation. Indeed, little is known of the man except that he was the son of a middle class family—his father was a London butcher—and that he had taken his M.A. from Emmanuel College, Cambridge. But his personal wealth, certainly modest at first, had pyramided as the result of the plague of 1625, which had carried off his father and four of his brothers and sisters, and also as the result of his mother's two subsequent marriages. He emigrated with his wife to New England during the summer of 1637 and settled in Charlestown where he assisted in the ministry of the local church.

No one even knows today how he became interested in the new college. All we do know is that he made the bequest and that the following March the Great and General Court decreed "that the collidge agreed upon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shalbee called Harvard Colledge".

By today's standards the bequest does not seem very large—approximately 800 pounds aside from the books. And some of it, probably half of it, was squandered by Eaton. On the other hand, the actual cash involved was double what the colony had contributed, and the library, which totaled several hundred volumes, was almost priceless in a day when books were scarce. Then, too, the purchasing power of the pound must be taken into consideration. When it is understood that the salary of Harvard's first president probably did not exceed 100 pounds a year, and that the first college building cost between 900 and 1000 pounds, the importance of this bequest becomes much more apparent.

In any case, John Harvard has become the patron saint of three centuries of Harvard graduates, and countless eulogies have been penned. Best remembered among these perhaps are the words spoken by President Charles W. Eliot in 1884 when the French statue of Harvard was unveiled:

"He will teach that one disinterested deed of hope and faith may crown a brief and broken life with deathless fame. He will teach that the good which men do lives after them, fructified and multiplied beyond all power of measurement or computation. He will teach that from the seed which he planted in loneliness, weakness,

and sorrow, have sprung joy, strength, and energy ever fresh, blooming year after year in this garden of learning, and flourishing more and more, as time goes on, in all fields of human activity".

Yes, the Harvard legacy was unquestionably a godsend to the struggling school, but the scandals of the Eaton administration had cast a shadow over the entire undertaking. And it was nearly a year after Eaton's dismissal before plans were perfected to reopen the institution and an invitation sent to Henry Dunster "to accept the place of President of the Colledge".

Just as no one today knows what prompted John Harvard's generosity, so today no one knows what recommended Dunster to the colony officials. On the surface he had far fewer qualifications for the post than Eaton had had. While he had taken his Master's degree at Magdalene, he had not distinguished himself as a scholar—he stood 115th in his class of 188—and after graduation he had become merely schoolmaster and curate in his native town of Bury. Furthermore, he had only arrived in New England three weeks before he was called to the presidency of the college, so that he could not have been well known among the colonists.

But the choice, no matter what prompted it, proved to be a happy one. For Henry Dunster became a brilliant teacher and administrator, and set the general pattern that the college was to follow. In fact, he is listed today as one of Harvard's greatest presidents. That is why Dunster's appointment in 1640, rather than Eaton's in 1638, is regarded in many quarters as the real start of America's oldest university.

There is an explanation that is sometimes offered for the appointment. Colleges on the continent were usually headed by a Master at that time, and the post of President corresponded somewhat to that of a dean in the modern American college. Therefore, it is possible that Dunster was engaged to serve under a Master who would be chosen later. And this supposition is further strengthened by the fact that Bishop Johannes Amos Comenius, the great Moravian scholar, was invited to head Harvard at about this time, an invitation which he declined. Consequently, Dunster continued to guide the college's destinies for the next 14 years, and ever since the head of almost

every American college has been called a President.

When Dunster assumed the post in 1640, there were no students—the college had suspended following the Eaton debacle—no buildings—except the Peyntree house—and practically no funds. When he withdrew in 1654, he left Harvard a flourishing and highly successful institution, with a sizeable enrollment, several buildings, a partial endowment, and a governing body that has persisted to this day. In the three centuries that were to follow, Harvard has had many distinguished presidents, including such men as Increase Mather, Edward Holyoke, Edward Everett, Charles W. Eliot and Abbott Lawrence Lowell, but probably none has achieved more, considering the tools he had to work with, probably none has left such an indelible mark on Cambridge history, as did Henry Dunster.

The first Commencement was held on September 23, 1642, when nine young gentlemen received their degrees, the first in a long line of Harvard scholars. In that same year the General Court passed an act "establishing the Overseers of Harvard College", and in 1650 "the charter of the President and Fellows of Harvard College" made the institution a corporation, a set-up which has remained substantially the same to the present day.

The first building, erected expressly for college purposes, was begun in Eaton's time, but it was not completed until about 1644. This building never had a formal name, but was merely called "The College" and today is usually referred to as "The Old College". While little is known about it—it was removed some 30 years later—it seems to have been a three-story, frame, E-shaped structure, which, according to Edward Johnson in 1651, was "thought by some to be too gorgeous for a Wilderness, and yet too mean" in other apprehensions for a Colledge". It contained the "Long" or "Great" chamber, the kitchen, larder, buttery, corn room, the students' chambers and studies, and, of course, the library.

The library, incidentally, existed even before John Harvard's bequest, and by 1655 contained possibly 900 volumes, a majority of them theological works. In size it compared favorably with those existing in most of the small English colleges, and was the humble beginning of what today is America's largest college library.

The chambers and studies used by the students were adapted from the European colleges. The chamber was usually a rectangular room used as the sleeping quarters for three or more students. The corners of this room were partitioned off into small, closet-like studies where the students kept their books and personal belongings, and did their reading and writing. It was important that the study be equipped with a window for light; it was not so important in the chamber, for in those days people did not sleep with open windows. In fact, the one fireplace in the apartment was not always adequate during the long New England winters.

Harvard had its full share of financial troubles, as did most of the other colonial colleges in America. Most of the universities in the Old World were provided with buildings and an endowment at their foundation, but even the meager 400 pounds voted Harvard in 1636 was not paid in a lump sum; instead, it was doled out in installments over a period of years. And the Harvard legacy and all the other early bequests were all spent on the new building and current expenses—or appropriated by Eaton—before Dunster took hold of the reins. When on top of this the depression of 1641 shook the whole colonial economy, the infant college was really in dire straits.

Dunster solved his own personal problem by marrying a rich widow, which made it possible for him to continue in his post even when the Overseers neglected to reimburse him for his services. He kept the college running through repeated pleas to the colonial government and to wealthy individuals, by arranging for the college to receive the rent from the Charlestown ferry—this usually amounted to less than 50 pounds a year—and by sending a begging mission to England and Scotland to solicit funds from churches and education-minded philanthropists. When he stepped out of office in 1654, funds were still insufficient, but at least a start had been made on the endowment. This endowment reached \$182,000 in 1793, nearly \$250,000 in 1800, \$2,250,000 in 1869, and today it totals over \$160,000,000, making Harvard the richest endowed institution on the continent.

One of the results of this so-called begging mission in 1643 was the gift of 100 pounds from Anne Radcliffe, Lady Mowl-

son, for the establishment of a scholarship, the first in Harvard's history. Radcliffe College was named in her honor, a women's institution which became affiliated with Harvard in 1894.

Harvard, as we have seen, was founded by devout churchmen and at the beginning was under the auspices of the Congregational Church, while being dependent to some extent on the colonial government for financial support. But the trend has ever been away from the control of both the Church and the State. In fact, after 1700 the orthodox Calvinistic party found that Harvard had wandered away from its strict ritualistic path, and this led directly to the founding of Yale and indirectly to the establishment of Princeton and other colonial colleges.

It was an English Baptist, Thomas Hollis, who in 1721 founded the Hollis professorship of divinity, the oldest professorship in North America. In 1805 the Rev. Henry Ware, a Unitarian, was elected to the Hollis chair of divinity, and for more than half a century thereafter Harvard was closely connected with the Unitarian Church. Until 1800 most of the Fellows of the college were drawn from the ranks of ministers. But by 1884 there was not a single clergyman among them, for in 1865 the divorce of the college from the State and Church had been made complete by transferring the election of the Overseers to the alumni. When in 1886 students were no longer required to attend daily prayers, some of the old Puritan founders must have turned over in their graves. But this trend, of course, was not peculiar to Harvard; everywhere institutions of higher learning were freeing themselves from clerical and political control, and as usual in such cases the pendulum swung a little further than necessary.

Today, just as in the early 17th century, Harvard is continuing to open up new frontiers and to beat new paths to distant horizons. Her graduate schools have won a world-wide reputation and attract scholars from every quarter of the globe—the Medical School, the Law School, the School of Engineering, the Divinity School, the Dental School, the School of Public Health, the School of Design, the School of Education, the School of Public Administration.

Four of Harvard's sons have been elected to the highest office in the land—John



Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt—while a fifth, Rutherford B. Hayes, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School. In every field of human endeavor Harvard men have been prominent through the centuries—Cotton Mather, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, John Lothrop Motley, Francis Parkman, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Wendell Phillips, Joseph Story.

From 1636 to 1948, from Nathaniel Eaton and Henry Dunster to James B. Conant, from that early document called "Modell For the Maintaining of students and fellows of choise Abilities at the Colledge in Cambridge, Tending to advance

Learning among us, and to supply the public with fit Instruments, principally for the work of the Ministry" to the more recent report, "General Education in a Free Society", Harvard has continued to lead the way and to establish a notable list of "firsts" in the field of higher learning. And there is no reason to doubt that Harvard's fourth century will be her greatest.

Yes, the Founding Fathers built well and nowhere is this more in evidence than in Harvard Yard, which in the course of three centuries has grown from a lowly cowyard to the center of one of the world's great universities.

(For much of the material in this article, the writer is deeply indebted to Samuel Eliot Morison and his book, "The Founding Of Harvard College").



"Our main business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand."

THOMAS CARLYLE.



## What Price Patriotism

DEAN SHINNEMAN of the University of Illinois, member of the United World Federalist movement, is quoted by the Bloomington *Pantagraph* of June 4th last as having made the statement before a group known as "Peace Makers' Workshop," and holding its meetings in the Second Presbyterian Church, that the Communists, the Daughters of the American Revolution and columnist Reinhold Niebuhr are opposed to World Government.

His disapproval of non-cooperation was quite apparent for the Dean is all out for amending the Constitution of the United States to allow membership in a global union, with the U.N. Charter as the basic law of the world.

Of course, the D.A.R. is frankly against relinquishing the sovereignty of its coun-

try, which it regards very highly, and probably never will change its attitude.

As for the Communists—well, any fair-minded person must allow that they are for their country first, last and always and never hesitate to let that fact be known. They have no idea of signing up Russia—and as many satellite nations as they can annex—with any world controlled proposition.

Therefore, Dean Shinneman's mathematics are bad in his concept of overall government. It might not be amiss to suggest that after he gets through selling out this country that he go to Russia and try his expert salesmanship on the Soviets. They seem to have their own unique methods of dealing with dissidents and certainly they would not be as patient or as gullible as some Americans seem to be.

# Land of Mystery and Modesty

BY ALEXANDER G. GARWOOD

CALICO and Paisley. Wrangleborough and Scrabbletown. Skunks Misery and Buzzards Glory. Martha's and Isabel's. Double Trouble and Long Acomin'. Atsion and Batsto. One after another, they marched through the Colonial years; contributed far more than the average share of other early communities—and then vanished into history in a region which is one of the most mysterious, most modest, and one of the least known on the Colonial seaboard.

And peculiarly enough, almost all of these old towns are grouped closely together (according to today's miles) in New Jersey's Burlington County. And that old town of Burlington itself, founded in 1680 before William Penn founded Philadelphia, is so rich in its colonial landmarks that more than one admirer of early architecture has wished fervently for another Williamsburg—before it's too late.

Roughly, today's Burlington County is a triangle with its base stretching for miles along the Delaware above Philadelphia and with its apex touching upon salt water at shores of Great Bay and the old stage coach town of New Gretna. Along its westernmost boundary, the Quaker influence is still very much alive and thee can scarcely enter into the life of any of the communities without hearing the "plain language" spoken. This was, and is, the rich farming section of the county, with many a farm house dating back in quiet dignity to at least the early seventeen hundreds—and as in the past, with the spirit of the Friends, asking only for peace and quiet.

On towards the east, towards Great Bay and sea, the country changes;—fades into vast sweeping woodlands, the pine barrens of New Jersey. Or, as one old mapmaker label them, 'The Great Sandy Deasarts'. Here in these hills of sand and valleys of bog, of pine and oak, one passes from the land of the West Jersey Proprietors to East Jersey, and the Free Methodists. For, wherever there is civilization, a Methodist Church is not far away, and many are mere infants of only a hundred odd years!

Here live "The Pinies"—a kindly people, slow to make new friends, but loyal beyond description to those they do make. And almost without exception, they are descended from the pioneers who gave so much in the Revolutionary War—and asked so little. To mention one without mentioning all would be an injustice. To mention all would be impossible.

At Batsto and Atsion, they made cannonballs for Washington's Army from mud; from Jersey bog iron, discovered long before the ore was found in Pennsylvania's mountains. Here they made Jersey glass—for instance, at Isabel—and in exchange for cobblestones to pave Philadelphia's streets, shipped the basic sands northward to Cape Cod where the famous Sandwich glass was produced. Here at Speedwell, the Randolphs produced some of the finest cast iron products known to the colonists . . . and, at Speedwell, was fashioned the desk upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Wrangleborough? Its on none of today's maps, but it's successor is Port Republic. And that name dates back to the time when the British were in both Philadelphia and New York, and Wrangleborough was indeed The Port of the Republic! And not far from Port Republic, down on the narrows of Mullica River, near Swimmin' Over Point, just before the river flows into Great Bay, is a patch of woods which once was Chestnut Neck. You've never heard of it; yet here was fought one of the most critical battles of the Revolution. Lend me your ears!

The British had evacuated Philadelphia. Had retreated across the Jerseys. Were finding refuge on Manhattan. Why? Why this retreat? That's the story. Here on Great Bay, halfway between Hudson's Sandy Hook and the Delaware's Cape May, almost every family owned a sea-going craft of some sort. They cherished their independence as much as New England or Virginia and the Carolinas, and while many went into the Jersey Infantry, even more became privateers. Southward to the Dela-



ware. Northward to the Hudson. Never far from home; always close to the sandy home beaches which gave them refuge because they knew and feared the winding channels. Here they cruised; here they captured many a British merchantman laden with the material of war for the British—and delivered to the Americans. They struck with the proverbial viciousness of the Jersey skeeter—struck, conquered—and vanished.

In the meanwhile, the British, lacking these supplies, were forced to drop their offensive campaign, and go on the defensive. Thus, they abandoned Philadelphia, thus they were cooped up in New York; thus they were goaded into attacking this "pirate's nest."

Historians may—and do—differ as to the exact date. Some say it was in the spring; others in the fall; but all agree it was on a foggy morning. But the transport with its escorts did effect a landing here at Chestnut Neck to attack and capture the small American fort on the Narrows, before starting inland to Wrangleborough; to Port Republic. Skip the details—many are still lost in the faded pages of a forgotten diary—but before the invaders had gone too far, they were met head on by the Jersey militia who had been rushed across the state from Princeton. The battle was short, the decision, decisive. Yet what happened there deserves the study of historians; for the next day, and the next and on into the months that followed, thanks to that victory, the privateers from the Mullica; from Brigantine and Absecon; from the Fork-ED River and Wading River, continued to strike, capture and vanish. And so the British supply lines were cut; and so came the final chapter at Virginia's Yorktown—because of Jersey's forgotten Chestnut Neck.

And it was in those same days that the farmers of the County had sent their unrecorded tons of food to Valley Forge. Yes, in those days when the Battle of Trenton was fought, a colonial cannonball was lodged in the walls of Crosswicks Meeting, and a British outpost driven back after another American crossing of the Delaware at old Beverly—a crossing never recorded on canvas.

Crosswicks? Speaking of that quiet old village, do you know that on duty today

in its firehouse there is the fire-engine, the hand-drawn pumper, which many a person who knows says was designed by Benjamin Franklin—probably America's first fire-engine?

Oh, the saga of Burlington is long and historic. Pages could be filled—have been filled—by the historians. The Reverend Henry Beck, vicar of St. Matthews, in Pennington, has told some of these stories in his books. Mr. N. E. Ewan of Moorestown and others, have published many an interesting article on this region. But why haven't more of these stories been told?

There's the legend—and it's more than a legend—of the Jersey Devil, that strange spirit which haunts the pines . . . the story of the railroad which was built with a single rail mounted on fenceposts and ridden by a bicycle-like arrangement. Some of these records are folk-lore, much the better, perhaps, for the decorations the years have put upon them; yet in back of those tales is early Americana at its best.

But why haven't more of these tales been told? It's because of the spirit of these people; the mingled modesty of the early Methodists; the quiet of the Quakers. The same today as yesterday, summed up by one elder who said, "We had a job to do and we done it, then we dropped it!"

Someday, you'll sweep down a concrete highway that dashes itself through the pines to Asbury Park or Atlantic City—or else, on your way to New York, you'll glide by rail through Princeton Junction, and you'll look out of the window and say to yourself, "What a drab country. No one could ever live here!" Then you'll stop and think—back to this short article and so on through the centuries to 1600 and Eric Mullica; to the days when the sands of Barnegat were double what they are today down there at Ship Bottom and Harvey Cedars and Loveladies—and then you'll begin to explore, and find what others have found—the remains of a fascinating civilization which was beginning to flourish as many years before the Revolution as you are reading this after those historic days. Yes, and you'll find records of patriots who fought and died—and never talked—in the Pine Barrens of New Jersey. Theirs should be a particularly bright star in the American Flag for they have shunned the glory of

great deeds where others, elsewhere, have capitalized upon far lesser. But this is the spirit of the land of mystery and modesty.

ED. NOTE: Mr. Garwood is a business man in Philadelphia but became interested in this little

known region, "Jersey Pines" and took it on as a hobby. He gave the gist of this article as a talk before the Doctor Benjamin Rush Chapter of Merion, Pa., and was persuaded to enlarge upon it as a story for the Magazine, for which we are very grateful.



## President General and New Building Promotion Chairman Perfect Plans

**M**RS. V. E. HOLCOMBE, National Chairman of the D.A.R. Building Promotion Committee, is pictured with Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, who appointed Mrs. Holcombe to head the committee.

Mrs. O'Byrne, who was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. V. E. Holcombe while in Charleston, West Virginia, combined business with pleasure during her brief visit here on July 31st.

Upon arriving in the city en route from Washington to Brookville, Indiana, Saturday's agenda was set up like that of a modern time-distribution schedule for her.

Under the able leadership of the President General, Mrs. Holcombe was given a brief orientation with regard to D.A.R. finance and former building programs. During the morning the two women also discussed the layout of the architect's sketches of the interior of the proposed building.

At eleven thirty a luncheon was given in Mrs. O'Byrne's honor by Mrs. W. B. Posson, regent of Kanawha Valley Chapter, of which Mrs. Holcombe is a member and past regent. Historical plates designed and made for the Chapter in 1929, were presented by Mrs. Posson to Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Holcombe, and Mrs. Harry J. Smith, State Regent.

Then at one o'clock the President General and her new chairman returned to work directing their efforts toward developing a plan by which information concerning the program might best be disseminated

among the state and local groups. Careful thought was given to items relative to the methods and procedures to be used in the securing and handling of contributions, pledges and endowments. Special consideration was also given to the techniques to be used as a means of reaching all those desiring to assist in one way or another in the \$900,000 program for the purpose of enlarging the D.A.R. administration building.

Saturday evening the Daniel Boone Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution entertained with a dinner for Mrs. O'Byrne and members of the Kanawha Valley, William Morris and John Young Chapters. Other special guests attending were West Virginia State Supreme Court Judge Frank C. Haymond of Fairmont, president of the Daniel Boone Chapter, S.A.R., and Dr. U. G. McClure of Charleston, state president of the S.A.R.; Mrs. W. T. Vaught of Point Pleasant, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Millard T. Sisler of Morgantown, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Daniel Snyder of Huntington, National Vice Chairman of conservation and state librarian; Mrs. A. Keith McClung of Hartford, State Vice Regent; Mrs. F. S. Harkleroad of Beckley, state historian; and Miss Hallie Martin, former state treasurer and the newly appointed building promotion chairman for West Virginia. Mrs. O'Byrne and Mr. H. L. Snyder, Charleston attorney, were the guest speakers for the evening.

MRS. E. FORREST JONES.

# The New Look in Economics

BY LEWIS HANEY

*Professor of Economics, New York University*

I HAVE before me for review a college textbook on Economics. It is one of a good many of the sort that have been coming out during the last few years. Young men, trained in the managed-economy environment of the past fourteen years, are beginning to spout. They are not only teaching still younger men, but also finding publishers for attractive textbooks that are "up to date," "modern"—that have "the new look"!

The one before me is full of wise-cracks and "smart" statements. Moreover, one sees in it the same unscientific element that contributed so mightily to the political ascendancy of the New Deal; that is, the appeal to the common man (and lazy student).

It is said or implied over and over again that common sense gives the answer to economic problems—just figure it out for yourself—"anyone can see" the "expert" has only one vote—etc. The result is sort of Jacksonian-democracy economics.

This sort of thing is going to make a lot of trouble for us during the next few years. It is the hangover of the New Deal, disguised as Keynesian economics, and firmly entrenched in some of our leading colleges and universities.

It is extremely bad for business or free private enterprise. In the text before me, the index contains no mention of "profits" as a share in social income. It does not list "enterprise," or "entrepreneur," as a productive agency! This is typical and symbolic.

It signifies (1) a lack of attention to the costs of production and to the functions of the factors of production, which goes along with (2) the notion that profits are not necessary, and tend to disappear under competition.

Further, this "economics" is a matter of government policy designed to create "full employment" rather than valuable products. Thus the field for business is terrifically narrowed.

How businessmen can be so blind as not to see the trouble they are laying up for themselves is more than I can see. Why send one's son to a college where he is taught that his father is a social parasite, or a back number—or is he?

Nor is labor really any better off. This sort of economics treats money as a mere unit of account, subject to manipulation by the state. So as the politicians inflate the currency, and cost of living rises, the time comes when, as Keynes cynically recognized, the laborer has to accept lower real wages in return for his full employment.

And, again, the free private bargaining of trade unionism can hardly survive under the central control of an economy that is run to provide "jobs for all" by pump priming and a managed currency. Look at the fix in which some of our labor leaders are beginning to find themselves, in relation to "the government."

Finally, what about all the rest of us—us citizens of the American democracy?

This "modern" economics is really nothing but a formula for dictatorial central political control over our individual economic lives. It has been fast leading to a condition in which you and I trade our chance of individual achievement for old age benefits.

In the past decade, a stream of young economists has passed through Washington. Now look at our "economy." Every thoughtful man knows in his heart that the "bust" is only a question of a year or two. Can't we quit poisoning the water?

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# Tryon's Palace

BY LINA H. ROBINSON

NOT in the nation's mind will you find its greatest treasure, but in its broken trails, its flower gardens, its early homes, the small forgotten record left along the road.

In New Bern, N. C., is the site of the reputed most beautiful building in the western hemisphere. This was Tryon's Palace, built by the fourth royal governor of Carolina, William Tryon.

We have reasons to believe that the magnificence of this palace has not been exaggerated; for the royal governors of the colonies, as near as possible, attempted to live as lavishly and as pompously, and to rule as harshly as did the Kings of the Motherland. Too, the original plans have been located, after being lost for a hundred years.

The palace, built in 1667-1670, was under the supervision of John Hawks, the first architect to live in America.

It was a triad of Georgian buildings, a center two-story large building flanked on either side with a smaller similar building, connected by beautiful colonnades, the three forming an arc. The palace was fashioned after some of the most elegant mansions of England.

The construction was wonderful, being of brick in mosaic style, walls three feet thick. Under the main building was an extensive basement. It is said that eight tons of lead were used in installing plumbing and drainage systems. A huge brick sewer led to the river.

The spacious, high-ceiling rooms had lavishly decorated mantels, doors, wainscoting, and cornices; all of which were made of fine woods, hand carved and paneled.

In the main building, with its traditional vast hall and elegant stairway, were the assembly hall for the colony, the parlor, library, dining room, powder rooms, seven bedrooms, and the housekeeper's quarters. For the palace the best European furniture was imported.

In the east wing were the kitchen, laundry, scullery, larder, and servants' rooms. In the west wing were the stables, coach house, granary, and hay loft.

The setting of the palace added much to its glory, for it faced the town and its back looked on the placid waters of the Trent River. Lovely formal gardens surrounded it and led to the water's edge.

Of the mansion, the west wing is all that remains. The central building burned, and the east wing was torn down and the bricks were used to construct other buildings.

It is said that the measure of a person's culture is the amount of his knowledge, the extent of his preservation, and the use he makes of his country's history.

Pioneering and culture are not fellow travelers. When our forebears were making a desperate struggle to mold a nation in a wilderness filled with hostile savages, they had no time for the arts, sciences, or culture.

About the time our state became economically secure and could give time and thought to the finer things, the war between the states prostrated us. We had not completely recovered when World War I and its subsequent depression, again retarded our progress.

Our state, rich in history, being one of the first to be settled, is far from being history conscious and our precious heritage has been too long neglected. We are sorry to say that we have lagged far in the rear of our sister states Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and others in preserving historical lore and restorations.

To Mrs. Inglis Fletcher, in her historical novels, and to our State Regent, Miss Gertrude Carraway, in her feature articles, we are deeply indebted for making our people more history and restoration minded.

There are three extreme national patterns—Chinese, ancestor worshippers; Egypt, future worshippers, and worshippers of the material and present. We fear that we are prone to be of the last type. We boast of our first in rank in manufacturing of many articles, in agricultural productions, and many of our material accomplishments. It is fitting that we should feel keen pride in all of our magnificent products, but not

to the extent that we neglect our glorious history:

To be like either the China or the Egypt pattern, even though they both did accomplish great things, the Lord forbid. But, if we could fuse the good of the three patterns, it would have a wonderful composite.

As a state we get far too much publicity from hill-billy music in folk plays that boast of the meager vocabulary used, and in the infrequent and unfortunate race incidents.

Why can we not substitute for this undesirable publicity a show of our appreciation of the efforts of our forebears, and the type of forebears who made this state glorious? What could be more inspirational and pride stimulating to our descendants than a show of our love, our knowledge

of our great heritage by restoring our historical shrines?

Since Mrs. J. E. Latham of Greensboro, N. C., has made possible the reconstruction of the palace, and the state has provided for the purchase of the site, we, as intelligent, cultured women, must see to it that the palace is furnished in keeping with its original splendor.

With so many native sons ranking at the top in the financial world, it would be wonderful if one of us could arouse the interest in one of them for this project.

With the poet we agree:

"I am custodian of the years,  
Trustee of all that man has been and  
done,  
And the heritage of his triumphant  
dreams."



## The Indian Summer

A glimmering haze upon the landscape rests;

The sky has on a softer robe of blue;

And the slant sunbeams glisten mildly through

The floating clouds, that lift their pearly crests

Mid the pure currents of the upper air.

The fields are dressed in Autumn's faded green,

And trees no more their clustering foliage wear;

Yet Nature smiles, all lovely and serene.

How sweetly breathes this life-inspiring gale,

Stirring yon silver lake's transparent wave!

Could we but dream that Winter, coldly pale,

Might never o'er this scene of beauty rave,

Or touch the waters with his icy spear—

Oh! would these golden hours be half so dear?

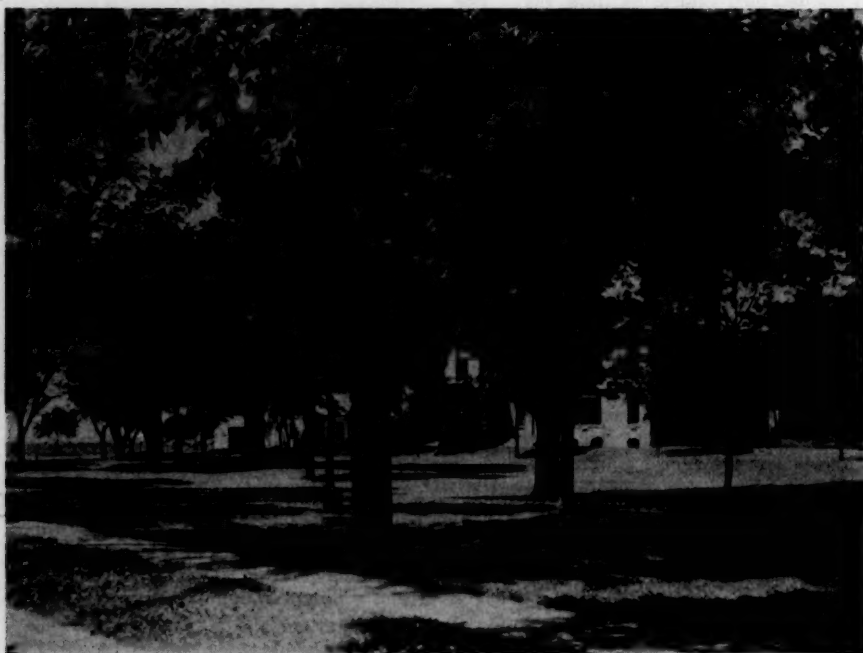
—PARK BENJAMIN.



# St. Mary's Prepares Indian Girls for Broader Life

By G. BERNICE HOLLAND

*Headmistress, St. Mary's School, Springfield, South Dakota*



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, SOUTH DAKOTA

IT IS not strange to catch sight of two young Indian girls sitting on the front steps at St. Mary's School, Springfield, S. Dak., for St. Mary's is a school for Indian girls. It is a bit unusual, however, to see two such young ones as Ann Sun Bear, who is only four, and Linda Red Willow, who is three, for St. Mary's is a high school.

Ann and Linda do not attend classes, of course, but they are nonetheless important members of the school family, for they provide St. Mary's students with the opportunity of practical work in their child-care study.

Ann came to live at St. Mary's because her mother died when she was born. Her father, having no one to take proper care

of the little girl at home, is permitting St. Mary's to keep her until she is five years old. Linda came from a hospital where she had been left for six months by her parents. The doctors felt that the security of a home which St. Mary's could offer would be preferable to living in a busy hospital. Both children have thrived under the care of their "mothers" at St. Mary's. And the students, in turn, have received valuable practical experience in the care of small children. This training is especially important for these Indian students, for statistics show that twice as many Indian babies as white babies die during the first year of life. The cause can often be attributed to malnutrition or a lack of knowl-



edge of proper child-care methods on the part of the young mother.

This instruction is a typical part of the well-designed program with which St. Mary's attempts to equip its girls for the kind of lives they are likely to lead in the future. Just as the child-care program grew up as an answer to the sad statistics about baby deaths, the entire curriculum at St. Mary's is tailor-made for the specific needs of these Indian girls. Taking into consideration the special aspects of their background, the school aims to prepare these young women to take their places easily and competently in any American community.

As the culmination of her entire school career, every senior goes to live in the Home Management House where she learns such details of home management as menu planning, table etiquette, household tasks, baby care, cooking, and laundering. The life there is made as much like that of a family unit as possible. The girls take turns assuming the role of manager, cook, housekeeper, or baby nurse.

Thus St. Mary's today still fulfills the purpose of its founder, William Hobart Hare, first missionary bishop to the Sioux Indians, who started the school in 1873 to create a Christian home atmosphere in which Indian girls could be educated and trained in the Christian way of life.

As if Bishop Hare's missionary spirit were still guiding it today, St. Mary's School remains strong and continues to serve a vital need of the Indian people in a fourfold aim.

The first aim is the implanting of the high principles of action and ideals of service shown to us by Christ. The realization of this aim is attempted in the application of Christian principles to everyday life, supplemented by religious instruction and a schedule of daily worship. Students volunteer to be chapel leaders and members of the Altar Guild and every member of the student body belongs to the Girls' Friendly Society.

The second aim is the building of strong bodies. There are no real physical defects among the students because all must pass a rigorous medical examination before being admitted. But some are pathetically underweight, so their diets must be bal-

anced and they need direction in physical training. Meals, therefore, are planned with special emphasis on sound dietetics; ample opportunity is provided for sleep and rest—the underweights must get extra rest—and a varied program of physical education offers calisthenics, organized sports, and dancing classes.

The third aim of St. Mary's is the highest intellectual development of each individual. Academically it operates on a system of national achievement tests which every student must pass before she moves on to the next grade. This enables a girl to start the school year at the level for which she is equipped. If this happens to be behind her proper grade, she progresses as rapidly as possible under the tutelage of an accredited teacher.

But the development of the mind is not by any means limited to what takes place in the schoolroom. Furnishings at the school, for instance, are selected with discrimination and taste in an effort to induce in the girls an appreciation of fine things. No money is allocated in the budget for such expenditures, but St. Mary's is fortunate enough to receive gifts from interested friends and in this way tries to improve the appearance of the school whenever possible.

The girls do all the housework in connection with running the school. They cook, wait on tables, wash, iron, and clean. They are given a course in home economics to develop efficiency and competence in their work. Many learn to make their own clothes and are guided in the selection of becoming designs suitable for their age, figure, and personality. Every girl is taught the fundamentals of successful color mixing and the choice of suitable types of clothing for her wardrobe.

In recent years visual education has played an important part in the school program. Twice a week, as long as the twenty-year-old equipment holds out, the entire school gathers together for a program of slides or moving pictures on a variety of subjects ranging from prehistoric animals to airplanes. One of the favorite programs is a performance of *Carmen* produced by coordinating phonograph records with a film strip. For days afterwards one can hear the names of Don José or Escamillo bandied about on the lips of children

who haven't been within a thousand miles of an opera house.

Handicapped somewhat by the antiquity of its pianos, St. Mary's nevertheless goes on cheerfully providing a program of musical instruction in piano, violin, organ and voice. In addition to this, the entire school takes part in the glee club and choir. Speech training also is provided and the girls frequently produce plays for outside audiences as well as for fellow students.

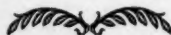
The fourth aim of St. Mary's is eradication of the idea that the Indian is to remain segregated. The first three aims of the school assist materially in broadening these young women and in preparing them to live in any American community of their choosing. But in addition, St. Mary's feels, the girls must receive a sound foundation in acculturation if they are to withstand the weaknesses of their environment.

Every girl takes a course in anthropology before she graduates. Far from attempting

to wipe out the heritage of Indian culture, St. Mary's believes that its girls will live a richer, happier life by knowing and understanding this heritage and assimilating it into their lives as American citizens. In addition the school provides as many opportunities as possible for them to travel to other localities. The sole means of transportation is a nine-year-old station wagon, which threatens to utter its last gurgle at any moment. But in the meantime it does get the girls to concerts, plays, and lectures.

The graduates of St. Mary's go on to college and normal school. They take nurses' training; they enroll in business schools—in other words, they follow their special interests just as any high school students do. Today they are established in cities throughout the United States and are leading happy, useful lives as Christians in society.

(Reprinted from FORTH—March 1947, Springfield, South Dakota.)



## Itinerary of the President General Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne Fall, 1948

- October 5 and 6—Massachusetts Fall Meeting—Stockbridge.
- 7 —New Hampshire State Conference—Keene.
- 9 —Philadelphia Chapter.
- 11-14 —Office—Washington.
- 15-16 —West Virginia State Conference—Fairmont.
- 18 —Executive Committee Meeting—Washington.
- 19 —National Chairmen's Forum, 9:30 a.m.—Washington.  
State Regents' Meeting, 2:00 p.m.—Washington.  
Dutch Treat Dinner, 7:00 p.m.—Washington.
- 20 —National Board Meeting—Washington, 9:30 a.m.  
National Headquarters' Staff Benefit Card Party for Building Fund—  
Corridors of Constitution Hall, 8:30 p.m.
- 21-29 —Tour of Schools
  - 21—Blue Ridge Industrial School, Bristol, Va.
  - 22—Crossnore, Crossnore, N. C.
  - 23-24—Tamassee D. A. R. School, Tamassee, S. C.
  - 25—The Berry Schools, Mount Berry, Ga.
  - 26—Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, Grant, Ala.
  - 28—Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.

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## A Record of Service

(A short sketch of incidents in the life of Emily S. Dixon, written by herself at the age of 80 years.)

MY ancestors were natives of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The family name was Elliott on both sides. Both my great grandfather and my grandfather fought in the war of the American Revolution. My grandfather was only eighteen years of age at that time and it is through this line that I am a real granddaughter of the Revolution.

My father and mother decided to migrate to Illinois while they were still young. At that time there were three children, a son and two daughters. Much of this journey was via the Erie Canal through New York. They settled in Kane County about forty miles from Ft. Dearborn, now Chicago. For some years they lived in a log cabin; later in a frame house which took fire one day and had to be later replaced by a new one. Seven more children were added to the family, I being the ninth child. My birth took place on a cold March day in 1853. My father and mother were religious people and early in life they became members of the Congregational church. They brought up their children to reverence God and at eighteen years of age, I joined the same denomination. My father farmed the virgin prairie lands and taught school winters to support his big family. The eldest son was soon old enough to lend a hand. In the Spring of 1853 this brother contracted the California fever—he joined an emigrant train and within six months reached California, bought government land and settled down to farming.

In the winter of 1857, my father was seriously ill with pneumonia and his doctor advised him to seek a warmer climate. Father took his advice and with two young men made the trip to California via Panama. He bought government land and also my brother's. The letters came thick and fast begging my mother to sell the Illinois home and go with her big family overland to the land of the Golden West. So in 1859 it transpired my brother returned home to help our mother dispose of her home and to prepare for this long and dangerous journey of 2000 miles to California. In April our train started and arrived in Oc-

tober at the new home in the far West which our father had prepared for us.

On this journey of six months we escaped many dangers. Our home was hence to be a farm in the wheat lands of San Joaquin County near Stockton. I was six years old by that time and how distinctly I yet remember walking along paths when the wheat grew far above my head!

The country was so new there were very few schools. My youngest sister and I were taught to read and write at home and at ten years of age I went with an older brother to a country school two and a half miles away. We walked this distance twice a day. Two or three years later a little "red school house" was built a half mile from our home. Here I secured most of my education; at least I spent more years there than in any other place of learning. In some cases the teachers were not properly educated to teach, so children did not get the best training. Later, I attended the State Normal School in San Francisco and San Jose. The old Normal School was on Market Street near Fifth Street. It was built of redwood planks—very primitive. Market Street was not paved at that time. A little horse car ran up and down the street to the ferry for the accommodation of people.

At San Jose I received a certificate to teach school. Two years I taught in two different schools—one five miles away from home—the other one was in Lodi, California. At 20 years of age I was elected to a position in the Oakland School Department. Here I remained for about six years.

At the age of 26 I married Dr. E. H. Pardee of Oakland, in 1879. In 1881 a daughter was born and she grew to be a beautiful and lovely girl to the age of fifteen years. My husband had a long illness of two years and died after an operation. Our daughter took a sudden illness three months later from which she never recovered. This was in 1896.

Broken in health and spirits, I did not make another home for some years. All

my life I had had a great desire to travel. So for the next several years I traveled over our country and in Europe. Finally in 1903 I bought a home in the famed city of Palo Alto, California and here I have been for thirty years. I married James LeRoy Dixon in 1916, but this marriage lasted only three years. From 1905 to the present time I have been active in the work of the Palo Alto Woman's Club, was its president three years—also chairman of the building committee who built the clubhouse. In 1910 I headed the Woman's Suffrage work here and was a member of the W. C. T. U.

In 1925 I organized Gaspar de Portola Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution so was the organizing Regent. Have been a delegate to the Continental Congress twice. This year of 1932 was one of the years I was privileged to see the magnificent new Constitution Hall erected. This wonderful building stands within a short distance of the White House in Washington. It was built at a cost of more than one million and a half dollars. During my administration our chapter bought one

of the chairs in the main auditorium at a cost of \$150. I maintain a dear old home where I love to receive my friends. Some six years ago I gave my home to the city of Palo Alto as a memorial to my dear departed daughter, Nellie Pardee.

Now at the age of eighty years I sit and reflect on the events of the past years. I hope that those women who have been associated with me in efforts to advance social life in our city will think of me kindly for I have tried to work unselfishly.

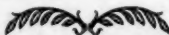
EMILY S. DIXON.

NOTE: Gaspar de Portola Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was founded by a real Revolutionary granddaughter, Mrs. Emily S. Dixon, whose memory is being honored by having her name placed in the Bell Tower under the chapter name.

After the trip across the plains in a covered wagon as described above she grew to womanhood and was a teacher in Oakland, Calif.

By her first marriage a daughter was born, who at this time has passed away so no immediate family are left. It is a pleasure to share this historic letter presented at the Birthday Party of the chapter and now in the possession of Mrs. Bertha Dodson, one of the members.

ELSIE WHITFORD HOSKINS,  
Gaspar de Portola Chapter.



National Bible Week is being celebrated as usual this year from October 18th to 28th inclusive. The Laymen's National Committee, with headquarters at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York 16, has worked arduously so that National Bible Week will receive support from National, state and local governments. There will be spot announcements on the radio, and much newspaper and magazine publicity. There will also be a limited number of attractive posters for distribution for special display.

SARA B. DE FORREST,  
*Treasurer and Chairman of Women's Activities.*



# Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

**TOTAL POWER**, by Dr. Edmund A. Walsh.

Early in the year of 1945, Dr. Edmund Walsh of Washington was selected by the government to go to Europe and gather documentary evidence—especially along the line of religious persecution—for use at the trials in Nuremberg. His new book, "Total Power" deals with his experiences.

Dr. Walsh was assigned to question Hanshofer, a leading politician, and he had the great opportunity of being able to interview the man in the study of his own home in the Alps.

For over a score of years this German general had been a member of the faculty of the University of Munich. By his teachings, textbooks, propaganda, maps and through the radio and press, Germany was made very much aware of how to gain world power. His teachings had a great effect on Adolf Hitler and his followers and gave them a plan which they embodied in their own tactics. One of his most devoted pupils was Rudolph Hess.

Hanshofer had a son, who, through his appointments as a member of the Nazi party, had an opportunity to contact many outstanding people of the different countries and to spread the Hitler doctrine. When it was fully realized that Germany could not win the war, young Hanshofer secretly worked with other party members to draw up plans for a peace program.

When all was in order, Rudolph Hess was selected as the best person to carry this peace plan to England. He made two attempts which failed, due to bad weather but the third trial was a success. When he landed he had on him the card of Hanshofer's son, which was to identify him to certain persons as the chosen contact man.

Hess was questioned again and again but failed—either from a change of mind or a mental condition—to present the facts as agreed upon. The English felt the plans sounded more like the ravings of a maniac and Hess was imprisoned. The peace move failed and Hanshofer's son was shot.

When Dr. Walsh made General Hanshofer realize how much his teachings had influenced the people of Germany and pro-

longed the war, he was filled with apparent remorse and later he and his wife both committed suicide.

"Total Power" is crammed with history and facts as only Dr. Walsh can develop them. The numerous secret papers which the Nazi party buried have all been found by the experts sent to Germany and they reveal the innermost secrets of the party as well as the inhuman treatment of prisoners and even their own people. To all of these Dr. Walsh had access.

He has devoted much of his life to the study of world conditions and he makes his readers not only understand but see and feel the entire picture existing in Germany. He describes the evolution of the Nazi empire and compares the drive for total world power with that of Soviet Russia. The book ends with a summary of America's position in this, the atomic age.

The Daughters of the American Revolution should be deeply interested in this work for the author is the same Dr. Edmund Walsh who so kindly and ably assisted the Society when it took its stand on National Defense. He not only furnished valuable information but lent courage to those who were trying to carry on.

Published by Doubleday.



**SHANNON'S WAY**, by A. J. Cronin.

Once again Dr. Cronin has written a best seller and a Literary Guild selection. Few people will ever forget "The Citadel" by him—the story of a man who tried to become a good doctor but was sadly tempted by the material things of life.

"Shannon's Way" is also the tale of a doctor, this time a young man in his early twenties with a burning desire to win success and to startle the world and his friends by a discovery along the lines of pathology.

Born and reared in poverty, Dr. Shannon finally attained his medical education through money left him by his great-grandfather. As it was just enough to cover his education, he had to do outside work in order to obtain the bare necessities of life. At twenty-four he won his degree and,

thanks to a fellowship award, was selected as one of three assistants to Prof. Usher in the Department of Experimental Pathology at a university in Scotland.

Time and time again young Robert was deeply embarrassed because he had to wear parts of an old uniform but that was all he owned. Sometimes he indulged in day dreams and then he would tell his friends that he belonged to a well known wealthy family which he had renounced in order to carry on. He also told about being shipwrecked and for days floating on a raft on the ocean. These yarns seemed to ease the tension under which he lived.

He had no desire to teach but his ambition continued along the line of research. On his own he started to make experiments but Prof. Usher insisted on another plan of work in which young Shannon could see no future, so he continued his experiments over the Professor's veto. As a result he was discharged and his fellowship taken away from him.

Having no money, Robert tried hard to get work in other hospitals. He even attempted to borrow space in a laboratory for he was more and more convinced that he was on the right track of isolating the bacillus which was causing the many epidemics throughout Great Britain. He wanted to check its relation to undulant fever and to find a preventive in the form of vaccine.

After days of discouragement and despair, he finally landed a job in a small suburban hospital which handled contagious diseases. While there he performed a very wonderful emergency operation, but due to the negligence of a nurse the child died. He reprimanded the nurse in no uncertain terms and as a result was again discharged.

Then follows a day-by-day existence for the young doctor and at times hungry, his path is fraught with difficulties. Held back by unfair treatment and outmoded equipment, he still fought on and when success seemed close at hand, he read that a doctor in America had written an article along the same lines to which he had devoted his life.

Meanwhile he had fallen in love with Jean Law, who was first his student and then became his inspiration; but a wide gulf separated them for her family belonged to a following which was sternly opposed

to Shannon's Roman Catholic faith. Jean was being educated to become a medical missionary in Africa but a serious illness gave her an opportunity to take stock of her own feelings and her love for the young man; and thus the novel comes to the happy climax which always brings satisfaction and pleasure to the reader.

Dr. Cronin was born in Scotland in 1896. He studied medicine at the University of Glasgow and then left to serve in World War I as a surgeon sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy. After his return he spent four years in the coal fields of Wales, then moved to London where he acquired an extensive practice. An enforced rest gave him an opportunity to write and his first book was "Hatter's Castle," which many critics compared to the works of Dickens. He has written several others, including "The Citadel" which swept the world. So successful has Dr. Cronin become in the literary field that he has given up entirely the practice of medicine.

Published by Little, Brown of Boston.



#### THE FLAMES OF TIME, by Baynard Kendrick.

For an unusual story, told in a most unusual way and filled with action and suspense, "The Flames of Time" will hold the reader to the very last page. It is the selection of the Book of the Month Club.

The author, Baynard Kendrick, knows and loves his Florida. He claims that "places have personalities" and that to him Florida has always stood for life. The tale is an historical fiction of that state in the eighteen hundreds, when, under Spanish domination she was ruled by bandits, Indians, escaped slaves and gougers from Georgia.

The main character is Artillery Armes whose parents, when on their way to establish a land grant, were attacked and slain by Indians, leaving the new born baby boy. He was rescued by a bandit, one Dan McKetch, who bestowed upon him the strange name.

The child was taken to the McKetch stockade and turned over to Dr. Ezekiel Buckhart who was McKetch's right hand man. The doctor was a strange combination of scholar, religious patriarch and hard riding outlaw, but he took the boy



to his heart and lavished all the love of a real father upon him. He raised him to manhood, taught him the Bible and clean living and the languages as well as the sports of fishing and hunting.

The character of the doctor is a study all on its own. One is deeply moved at the gentle kindness and the tenderness shown by this two-fisted outlaw, who quoted scripture and packed a gun in his long white beard.

Kendrick weaves a warm and fascinating tale around the boyhood of young Armes. His rescue from the swamp, where he fled to avoid work in the tobacco field and because he could not go on a raid, provides quite a thriller. The boy gets lost on a huge black inland lake and all sense of direction is gone. Night comes on and he sits alone, frightened but ashamed to cry.

Suddenly he hears the big "gators" below as they surround his small craft; then the air is split with the wild grunting of the red-eyed, four-tusked boar which had been brought over by the Spaniards. The birds fly in terror but from the far distance comes the soft call of the whippoorwill. Artillery realized that a Seminole was near so he answered the call and waited. Soon an Indian lad dropped from an overhanging branch and as he had been wounded Artillery gave him first aid and in return the boy gave him directions by which he could escape from the swamp.

Artillery reached an Indian camp where he lived for many months, learning the crafts of the wilderness. He was made a blood brother of Hasse Mecco, but later he returns to the stockade, where he remains until McKetch is betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards for non payment of taxes.

From then on life really starts for Armes. He is rescued from an Indian attack by the doctor, who gave his own life to save that of his adopted son. He became a special agent for John Houston McIntosh and later an agent for the United States government. He took part in many Indian battles, fighting with skill against the Seminole Chief King Payne.

Two women of different types enter his life—one the lovely daughter of a wealthy American; the other a slave girl for whom he sacrificed his fortune to save her from the slave market.

"The Flames of Time" reveals a little known part of American history. The author vividly endows the state of Florida with an unforgettable personality and has written a truly beautiful story filled with color and excitement. This is Mr. Kendrick's first historical novel and the reader is bound to hope for a second one soon.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.



PRESIDENTS ON PARADE, by Hirst D. Milhollen and Milton Kaplan.

"Presidents on Parade" is the first comprehensive pictorial history of the Presidents of the United States—their birthplaces, their colleges, their wives and in the end their monuments.

Nearly everyone has a photograph of his favorite President hanging some place in his home, but the book contains a choice selection of the very best of all photographs taken. They start with our first President, George Washington and continue through to the present incumbent of the White House, Harry Truman.

Under each illustration is a clear and concise commentary giving the important events, facts and dates in the lives of these men. It is a most unusual book, beautifully assembled and containing only the best in the way of material and photographs.

The authors are both connected with the Print Division of the Library of Congress and they have used only the finest of prints in the library's extensive collection. In some places they have inserted copies of official portraits hanging in the White House; in the National Gallery of Art, from museums and even from private collections.

Over three years were spent in gathering the voluminous material and evaluating it. The authors personally visited the birthplaces, the homes and the graves of these famous Presidents.

In short, the book presents to the eyes of the reader a history of the United States. The outside jacket is in colors of red, white and blue, which at the very start stirs the heart with a patriotic throb. The inside pages are filled with information which brings out the human side and the highlights of each administration. All is woven together into a vivid picture—a picture

which emphasizes all over again the reason why the United States is the greatest country in the world.

Published by the MacMillan Company, New York.



#### SOUND OF PETTICOATS, by Sophie Kerr.

As an escape from serious thinking and for the pure pleasure of reading an interesting, clean book—one which does not deal with politics or religious angles and in which racial questions do not once appear, get and enjoy "The Sound of Petticoats" by Sophie Kerr.

It is a charming volume composed of ten short stories based upon life on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Long famous for its beautiful homes and its great friendliness and hospitality, this section of the state still follows the pattern started back in colonial days.

During the war some of the well known older families drifted away but slowly they are returning and living according to the code established by their ancestors.

So active are the natives of the Eastern Shore that they have little time to envy their neighbors. They are self satisfied but never smug; they gossip but never with malice. They work hard for a living but feel that money counts far less than friendship. Much more concerned are they over the election of a Town Commissioner than over the head of the Russian Government. Communists and followers of subversive movements would have little chance of existence in this patriotic community. All this is developed throughout the book.

Each story is complete and deals with the history and the lives of the family selected for portrayal. The names are fictitious, of course, but the events run true to information gleaned from parents and grandparents who played a part in the settlement of the Shore and also from careful research.

Your mouth will water when you read of the wonderfully famous dishes served at parties and church suppers. Great enjoyment will be found in the person of Mr. Dinnock and his store where ladies always dressed up to do their shopping.

Mr. Dinnock's store was the last word in elegance for his bolts of dry goods were

always displayed in a harmony of rainbow hues. His china and tinware looked as though they had been arranged by a real artist; and his dried codfish, vinegar and kerosene were kept out of sight in a rear room. Mr. Dinnock decided that he needed a wife and the reader will be amused at his method of selection.

The story of the great camp meeting with its crowds and clouds of dust will hold attention for it was there that two Maryland belles succeeded in winning the men of their heart's desire and in such an odd way!

Each tale reveals a different side of home and family life—the kind of life that brings pleasure and pride that such gracious ways exist. When the last page is reached, the reader will be left with a clean taste in his mouth and a warm feeling around his heart.

Published by Rinehart & Co., New York.



#### THE NAZAROVs, by Markoosha Fischer.

Russia, the land of mystery and the Iron Curtain, holds an important place in the history of the world. In order to get a good idea of the life there, one should read the new book by Markoosha Fischer, entitled "The Nazarovs."

The author has written a thrilling and most human account of that family through three generations. She starts with their life before the Revolution, then on through the years of plans, conspiracy and heart breaking sacrifices, which were followed by a sense of elation and the dedication of youth to the policy of the new party. The novel graphically pictures the consecration of mind, body and even spirit to the task of putting across the overthrow of the Czar and then to make the new plan work.

The hardships which all that entailed—the hunger; loss of home, family and friends; the regular reporting to headquarters against members of their own families, seemed necessary and right to the fanatics and the restless youth. Mrs. Fischer describes the purges and how families, little children and friends were either shot or exiled or silently disappeared in the stillness of night.

The narrative opens in the home of wealthy Anton Nazarov, a successful merchant and real individualist, who was selected to marry Kysenya, not because he

loved her but because she had an enviable social position.

When the children arrived, great plans were made for the future but one by one they slipped away to lead their own lives. One daughter married an aristocrat; another selected her brother's tutor and went with him to start a school in a small Russian village. One boy left the university to join the new party and went underground to print and to spread propaganda. Another son simply could not take the new life and committed suicide. Through all these dark days the old couple, who had always accepted the orders of the Czar, tried to carry on but became bewildered and lost.

In simple but forceful language, Mrs. Fischer compares and contrasts the life under the Czar, when peasants and servants were downtrodden and held in abject servitude, with existence under the party rules, where all were supposed to be free and equal but where hunger and want were even more acute and living space was measured out by rules established by party members.

She has given an impressive history of family life filled as it was with heartaches, confusion and deep tragedies; and depicts the dreams of making Russia a great country where each family would own a plot of ground, a home and have plenty of real food. Then comes the picture of despair as the plan fails and Lenin was no longer the head of the party. Marriage becomes a farce; religion has gone and terror enters every heart. "The Nazarovs" is a tragic tale, filled with exciting events in the lives of people who shared, starved and died in the effort to make a better Russia. Markoosha Fischer's material is authentic. She was an educated Russian who lived through the era of the Revolution and was convinced of the great injustices of the Czarist regime. She accepted the aims of the Revolution and at home and abroad was connected with the Bolshevik leaders, but she also saw many of them disappear in the numerous purges.

Finally she became disillusioned and in order to preserve her freedom of thought and action, she decided to leave Russia. She married Louis Fischer, an American journalist and author. She has two Russian born sons who served in the United States Army during World War II.

Published by Harper Brothers.

THE HOPEFUL HEART, by Philip Gibbs.

The Hopeful Heart, by Sir Philip Gibbs, dramatizes the aftermath of World War II. It is a powerful story, told by a militant pacifist who has observed at first hand the terrible evils of war.

The author always writes on the side of justice and freedom of the individual and has published over fifty novels. He was literary editor of the *Daily Mail* and later of the *Tribune*, whose story he told in "The Street of Adventure" which has become a classic of London's famous Fleet Street.

This new book is the gripping tale of Frank Allingham, who returns to England after three years spent in a German prison camp. During those years he has dreamed of home and England with its matchless countryside and of his wife Olive, whom he had been forced to leave after just six months of married life. Such dreams had kept up his courage and his faith and had enabled him to lend a helping hand to other prisoners in the camp.

When release finally came he returned to England only to find a country of shattered morals and smashed ideals; a country where young people were going wild, taking their fun where they found it for they doubted the dawning of a tomorrow. Only the beauty of the English countryside and the songs of the birds remained.

His beautiful wife, Olive, had become tired of waiting and craving friendship and amusement to down the fear of bombs, had fallen in love with her employer and was openly living with him.

Allingham found his family in a state of poverty and the ancestral home in a run down condition. His sister, Gillian, who had always been gay and full of life, had become the mother of a child whose father had deserted them to return to his wife. Gillian was engaged in war work—driving lorries and trying to hide a broken heart under a veneer of "don't care."

Everywhere he found despair and the returning veterans were more and more determined to establish a lasting peace. They felt unwanted and out of place and further believed that their sufferings and sacrifices meant little to those who had stayed at home.

Allingham obtained a job with the *Morning Star*, hoping for a balm for his tortured heart. Through such a channel he looked for a means of expressing his convictions

and his hopes for understanding and peace among the nations of the world. His articles were accepted and considered excellent but were pushed aside for more exciting news. He then ran for Parliament on the liberal side but was defeated by Labor. So of all his many dreams, all that remained to the man who had exerted such a good influence over others was the beauty of rural England.

Gibbs has used strong language and has written keenly and sharply in order to put across his message. He is recognized as one of the most expert of war correspondents and he writes with deep feeling and a full heart. However, the world does not yet seem ready to accept his ideas on peace and freedom.

Published by Ziff Davis, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.



THE late Ashmun Brown of Washington, D. C., veteran newspaper man and wise commentator from the American point of view, made it a practice to keep in his portfolio copious notes which he frequently extracted and embodied in his regular column.

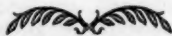
Shortly before his death a year or so ago, he showed to a friend during a conversation apropos the subject of taxation, the following wise observations:

"For several decades it has been considered smart in our so-called intellectual circles to deride the attempts of the really thoughtful to uphold our Constitution and the system of government it gave us.

"In February of 1914, the late Count von Bernstoff said to me: 'Your progressive politics are the reflection of a sort of state socialism which Bismarck established as a concession to the great number of followers of Karl Marx, then existing, when he was moulding the German Empire in 1870.

"Your educators do under-graduate or post-graduate work in our German Universities and come back chock full of conceptions of social justice, the beauties of bureaucracy, the efficiency of our system of government and the high social and official position accorded the pedagogues. As a matter of fact, our government is not nearly as efficient as most people think—no government ever is—and it gets by because the German people are an obedient people, accustomed to regimentation. Are you Americans *obedient*?' he laughingly questioned?

"You have adopted an income tax law in Congress," he went on. "That is the beginning. You will have many, many more burdensome ones. Now you don't know a thing about the burdens of taxes. We in Europe know. But what amazes me is that your people seem so intent on following our example instead of developing the system provided by your Constitution. Wait a few years and see the results'."





# Committee Reports

## Ellis Island Committee

WHEN the buildings on Angel Island off the coast of San Francisco were destroyed by fire, that name as a subtitle of this committee became obsolete, although it naturally clung for awhile. A new one should be chosen, since it is not fair to have chapters sending packages to Angel Island which never reach their proper destination. The problem of selecting a new name is not a simple one, as it must cover the program of the chapters in the Pacific Coast Division and yet be concise. That last qualification is the stumbling block.

Chapters in the three Pacific Coast States render substantial aid to their U. S. Marine Hospitals both in money and special gifts, but their main interest is the social service work for detainees at the Immigration Station which is now located in the Appraisers Building in San Francisco. Here on the three top floors is housed a unique family of nations with representatives from all parts of the world. Since January immigration has increased far beyond the level of the pre-war years. Ships arrive from the Orient crowded with passengers. There are applicants for admission (mostly Chinese women and children), GI's bringing war brides and families, students, travelers, refugees and transients passing through on their way from one side of the world to the other. In addition, there are other classes of detainees, such as Mexican agricultural workers who have breached their contracts, illegal entries, overtime visitors and stowaways.

Large numbers of Chinese must be detained because of a variety of laws and agreements involved in their admission and the lack of documentary proof. China is not a land of written records and has neither birth certificates nor marriage licenses.

An American born Chinese is a citizen of this country and as such he may visit China and return at will. If he marries and has children there, every one is entitled to claim American citizenship and to enter this country. To establish the truth of these claims witnesses must be

called, testimony taken and papers prepared and officially signed so that the legal proceedings often take months before the final decision is announced.

Among the European detainees there is a considerable number of Germans and Austrians who found refuge in Shanghai during the war and now enter on the quota of their fatherland. Since Pearl Harbor many of the Europeans are people of high culture and educational accomplishments.

The Chinese are housed in large dormitories, the Europeans in smaller ones or semi-private rooms. The latter are served first at meals. Chinese food is cooked separately and the men always eat first and at a great rate of speed. The last to enter the dining hall are the Chinese women who dawdle over the meal as long as possible.

This is the parish which Deaconess Katharine Maurer serves so faithfully through daily visits and personal contacts. With tact and understanding she solves innumerable problems. She teaches English, writes letters, checks library books and magazines in and out, shops for supplies, attends court, gets girls safely married, secures employment, pays follow up visits to homes, gives out material for hand work for idle fingers, and plans programs for special days. In other words, she does all the little kindly acts which loom so large in these troubled lives. So few speak English, and fewer still know anything of our American ways.

Last Christmas there were five hundred fifteen detainees when only four hundred were expected. Six parties were arranged for as many different groups and small trees provided for each dormitory; and there were gifts for all. These people will never forget their first Christmas in this new land. Many said, "How kind of the Americans to do all this for us."

At Easter Miss Maurer arranged a beautiful service. A group of Samoans placed the benches and Russian Portuguese and Danish women helped to arrange the flowers on the altar in the great dining hall. Golden and white lilies and purple lilacs



formed the background for the cross and candles. Long after the day was over a lovely glow remained in the hearts and minds of these men and women who represented twenty-four nationalities.

It is to this humanitarian work that our Society contributes a regular sum each month from the Ellis Island Committee funds. Chapters in the Pacific Coast Division send money and gifts especially at Christmas time. It is very true that humanity constantly streams in and out of the Immigration Station and it may seem to some as if any program with this "procession" was hopeless; but after all, each is an individual who can be guided and shown an ideal and a goal and at least a glimpse of the kindly heart of America, a prophecy of better things to come or a lovely memory to carry back in a disappointed heart.

One man asked for paint brushes and Miss Maurer found that he had somehow

managed to convert his tiny room into a studio. An old Italian said, "It is only in America that people are kind and do things for you." From a Buddhist priest came this tribute, "We shall never forget what you have done in the name of Christ", and a poor, ragged Mexican waiting to be deported, clasped the Gospel of St. John to his heart saying, "As long as I have this, I am rich."

These are times when it is vital to foster good will in international and interracial relations and no one can estimate the far reaching influence of this work, for it can not be measured nor can it be confined to a report. Just as a stone thrown into the water creates ever widening circles, so this tiny pebble cast into a confused sea of humanity will spread the story of American kindness until it reaches the far corners of the earth.

ADELLA R. KUHNER.

## Junior American Citizens Committee

**WHAT WE DO**—The big news of the Junior American Citizens Committee is the large gain of 985 clubs and 17,780 members, bringing our total to 8,322 clubs and 259,127 members. A wonderful advancement. However only 343 chapters out of 2,598 are active in Junior American Citizens work. The proportion of active chapters is far too small for a society as large as ours which is foremost in fighting any groups tending to change our Constitutional form of government, when this committee is D.A.R.'s weapon for fighting Communism and subversive organizations. I am sure the lack of interest in promoting Junior American Citizens is due to the regents and members confusing this committee with Junior Membership and C.A.R. There is a great difference. The Junior American Citizens Committee promotes good citizenship and patriotism through clubs formed in schools—play grounds—community centers—settlement houses—reform schools and orphanages; any place where there are children. These clubs are open to children of every nationality, race—creed or color, rich or poor. They teach

children a love and respect of home and country, through their formative years, always keeping before them our free American way of life. Our projects are outstanding and there is an unlimited field for this work if only D.A.R. members would see the wonderful possibilities of this committee for teaching our children to become good American Citizens.

I can hear you say your chapter is not interested and you can't get a chairman or start clubs. There is no such word as "can't." All it takes is the will to do and a little of your time. The dividends will be great.

The world is divided into three phases; the few who make things happen, the many who watch things happen and the overwhelming majority who have no notion of what happens. Be among the first group. Elect your chairman, start this work and be one to make things happen. The clubs are easy to organize, just get one club started and you are on your way. No chapter should be without a J.A.C. chairman and at least one club.

MABEL HOFFMAN,  
National Chairman.

# Parliamentary Procedure

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

## *Parliamentarian*

**QUESTION.** Is a chapter expected to participate in the many civic affairs which arise in a community and is there a National policy setting a limit to such participation?

**Answer.** A question of a similar nature was answered at length through this column during the past year, but as it is such a vital one I am glad to answer it again. No, our chapters are not expected to affiliate with other organizations. Of course we are not prohibited from cooperating with local groups in promotion of those objects in accordance with the purpose of the National Society. Affiliation has been interpreted to mean becoming a member of any group whose by-laws might bind the action of the National Society and chapters and where the payment of dues to such organization or group is required.

While many of the civic projects are most worthwhile, we seldom subscribe to them through our chapters. And even though we may make contributions to them these contributions are not reported to the state treasurers or to the Treasurer General. We are urged by the National Society not to enter into the accomplishment of any specific project so extensive and so burdensome as to endanger maintaining regular duties in promoting the three major objects of our Society. Only those activities are open for solicitation from all the states that have been approved by the National Society. In every community there are many other groups to which our members generally belong that give them an opportunity to work for and contribute to civic affairs. But as D.A.R. members let us always remember Article 11 of our Constitution and abide by it.

**Question.** Should chapters pay the dues of their members to the Treasurer General who are in arrears to the chapter?

**Answer.** The National Society does not advise chapters to carry those members who are in arrears for dues. Any chapter assuming such responsibility must be pre-

pared to also assume all obligations arising from carrying a member who has failed to meet them herself.

While discussing our policies it might be well for us to talk a little about our insignia. The insignia is worn only over the left breast and never as an ornamental pin at the neck line of a dress. Neither may the insignia be used for commercial or semi-commercial purpose. When our chapters and states use the insignia on their stationery, year books, programs, conference reports and the like it must be given the place of honor, which is either at the top center or the upper left-hand corner. No wording whatever may be placed above it.

Regarding the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag there are still many of our members who do not yet realize that when giving the salute, the right hand should always be ungloved. This mistake was quite noticeable at our last Congress, especially on opening night when our members came in full evening dress, wearing long white gloves. I hope next Congress each one of you will remember to unglove the right hand before saluting the Flag.

**Question.** If a member does not vote upon a motion is she counted with those who voted against it?

**Answer.** No, if a member does not vote she is not counted with either side when the chair announces the result of the vote.

**Question.** What can be done about those members who do not vote, but always complain afterwards about the result of the vote?

**Answer.** There is no law yet created that can be applied to these people which would restrain them from complaining. They should be good sports and abide by the rule of the majority.

**Question.** Does a regent give up her right to vote when elected to this office?

**Answer.** No. But as a usual thing, unless the vote is taken by ballot she seldom votes.

Question. Does a regent have to cast the deciding vote when there is a tie?

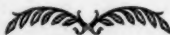
Answer. No, this restriction should not be placed upon our presiding officers. Many sets of by-laws that are sent to me for a check-up still carry this rule under the duties of the regent. I always recommend that it be deleted, for our service to our organizations is without remuneration; therefore we should not be made to "show our hand" at any time.

Question. Why should not an "Order of Business" be placed in the by-laws?

Answer. As an "Order of Business" may be suspended or amended without previous notice it can not be placed in the by-laws where it would be subject to the

article on amending, for this article always states previous notice must be given to amend.

Just a word again to the State Regents who will be holding their state conferences this month. Please bring your state by-laws up to date in accordance with the amendments that were adopted at the last Congress which affect the work of the state organizations. These laws can now become your laws without notice of amending, which makes it so much easier for the state work. Next fall I shall be quite interested in seeing how many of the states have brought their by-laws in line with National amendments when they are sent to me for a check-up.



## National Society Receives Recent Bequests

THE National Society has received two bequests since Congress. Mrs. Jacob P. Marshall (Fanny Kidder Marshall), National Number 104,999 died May 17, 1942. She was a member of Fort Washington Chapter, New York, and had served as its Regent from 1917 to 1922. During her lifetime she made many excellent gifts to the Society, outstanding among them being a Colonial tea set used to entertain General Lafayette in 1825, and presented to the Museum, a mahogany desk given to the Library, and a Hospital Room installed in Constitution Hall. In addition to these valuable remembrances, Mrs. Marshall has willed half of her estate to our Library, the fund to be known as the Fanny C. R. Marshall Fund, and the income to be used for the needs of the Library. A partial distribution of the estate in May, 1943, gave to the Library \$4,000.00, the remainder to be received when final settlement of the estate has been made.

A second bequest of \$500.00 was received in July of this year from the estate of Mrs. Leo Phillips (May Chapman Phillips) of New York. She had been particularly interested in our Approved Schools Committee, having been State Chairman of the Committee, and at the time of her death National Vice Chairman. During her active years she gave generously of her time and money in behalf of this Committee.

She was an especial friend of Miss Edla S. Gibson, National Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, and this fund was directed to be used as Miss Gibson wished. It will be set aside for use in the Chapel at Tamasee, to which Miss Gibson has herself so generously given. Mrs. Phillips was admitted through Skenandoah Chapter, Oneida, New York, October 22, 1925, and served in many official capacities. Her death occurred August 9th, 1947.

The National Society keenly appreciates this type of recognition and tries ever faithfully to be governed by the individual wishes of the donors.

In this connection it might not prove amiss to make reference to those questions most frequently occurring to those contemplating this type of recognition. Foremost, care should be exercised to designate the recipient as the "National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution", and if any particular usage is desired by the donor, that should be definitely and concisely stated. Otherwise the National Society will place it where most vitally needed at the time. The National Society is ever ready and anxious to furnish more detailed information, and its various committees present a wide field of beneficial endeavor.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE,  
*President General.*

## Chapter Activities

**LANDSDOWNE CHAPTER** (Lansdowne, Pa.) The Twenty-second birthday luncheon of the Lansdowne Chapter was held on Wednesday, June 9, 1948, at the Methodist Church in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. There were sixty members and guests present. The dining room was beautifully decorated with Paul's scarlet roses and white mock orange blossoms, and the head table was flanked with the American Flag and the D. A. R. flag. The Ritual was given by the Chaplain, Mrs. Chester Osborne, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, given by the entire assembly.

The guests included Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, State Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, past Vice President General and Mrs. Ethel Rue, organizing regent of Lansdowne Chapter. There were also several State Officers, Directors and Chairmen and twelve regents of neighboring chapters.

The Regent introduced the distinguished guests at the conclusion of the luncheon and a fine musical program then followed. The guest artists were Mrs. Hazel Koehler, violinist, Mrs. Eunice Van Artsdalen, contralto and Mrs. John B. Clothier, accompanist. Mrs. Koehler presented two violin solos and Mrs. Van Artsdalen rendered three vocal solos.

The State Regent, Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick then brought her message, wishing the Lansdowne Chapter many happy returns and expressing the hope that by its twenty-fifth birthday the membership would still be increasing. She mentioned some special items from the National Board and also spoke of the water project at Kate Duncan Smith School, which she has also stressed in the State Bulletin. She cautioned us to be ever on the alert against communism.

The musicians presented another group of numbers, Mrs. Koehler giving a violin number and Mrs. Van Artsdalen another solo. They then presented as a trio "O Lovely Night" and with this beautiful closing, the Regent, Mrs. Robert L. Stone, thanked the speakers and the musicians for

their inspiring messages and declared the meeting adjourned.

ELIZABETH K. STEPTOE,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**JAMES GILLIAM CHAPTER** (Darling, Miss.). On January 27, 1942, James Gilliam Chapter was organized in the home of Mrs. M. Rex Malone with seventeen organizing members: Mrs. Joe Borth, Mrs. V. K. Brett, Mrs. Jesse Eavenson, Mrs. Joe S. Gates, Mrs. Mary Jane Jenkins Haynes, Mrs. S. A. Holden, Mrs. Margaret Jett, Mrs. Laura Cockrell Jenkins, Mrs. D. T. Keel, Miss Eva Ann Knight, Mrs. Susie T. Gilliam, M. Knight, Mrs. J. M. Latta, Miss Hilda Lester, Mrs. M. Rex Malone, Mrs. Chester Taylor, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, and Mrs. Lamar Trotter.

The chapter was named James Gilliam in honor of the ancestor of Mrs. J. D. Knight, Miss Eva Ann Knight and Mrs. N. H. Malone. He served as an Ensign in the American Navy during the Revolution from Lunenburg County, Virginia, his forebears having settled in Virginia as early as 1635.

Present officers are: Regent, Mrs. J. J. Alder; Vice Regent, Mrs. R. M. D'Orr; Secretary, Mrs. Chester Taylor; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Fancher; Registrar, Mrs. A. P. Henry; Chaplain, Mrs. Joe S. Gates; Historian, Mrs. J. N. White; Librarian, Mrs. James Roseberry; Parliamentarian, Mrs. M. M. Gibson.

Since its organization in 1942 under the leadership of Mrs. Malone, Mrs. W. E. Simpson and Mrs. J. J. Alder as regents, James Gilliam Chapter has increased its membership to fifty-five in number.

The May meeting was held in the ancestral home of Miss Myrtle Jones with Miss Olivia Watkins, Mrs. R. S. Watkins, and Mrs. J. J. Alder as cohostesses.

Alert to the needs and problems of their country and prizing highly the heritage handed down to them, the members wish to see James Gilliam Chapter grow in wisdom and strength in order to carry out the aims of the National Society.

MRS. M. REX MALONE,  
*Organizing Regent.*



**SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL CHAPTER** (Washington, D. C.) will always remember its 37th Birthday with pleasure. April 9, 1948, was one of those perfect days of spring when skies were blue, lawns were bright green, and everything that could blossom was doing so.



"SOME OF THE SUSANS" IN SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL CHAPTER.

Our birthday celebration had been arranged by our hostesses, Mrs. Harold E. Doyle and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, at the Columbia Country Club. We were greeted by our Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Creighton, who led us into the large dining hall overlooking golf greens and rolling countryside. There were flower-decked tables, specially prepared poems, music, and a delightful luncheon. Mrs. Creighton introduced our guest of honor, Mrs. David P. Wells, the new State Regent of the District of Columbia, and other special guests. She spoke of the coming reception and National Congress, and of the parts to be taken by members of our chapter.

A vote was taken admitting a new member, Mrs. Randolph Maddox, but that is all the business transacted on this 37th Birthday of our Chapter, which has marked the first highway through northern Virginia; discovered and marked graves of Revolutionary soldiers; given a \$500 endowment to the District's Chapter House, and contributed generously each year to Approved Schools, hospitals, and many other worthy projects.

So, upon motion to adjourn, we took fond leave of one another and went home.

BESSIE W. GAHN,  
Recording Secretary.

**ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER** (Colorado Springs, Colo.). Colorado Springs, located at the foot of Pike's Peak is indeed proud that Zebulon Pike Chapter, the oldest one in Colorado retains its continued interest in lending an ever helping hand to America's children.

A thumb-nail sketch of our Chapter's Youth Activities reveal that for fifty-two years we have awarded annual prizes to Junior High School Students for their outstanding historical essays. For many years these awards have been presented by the Chapter's Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Florence Marshall Stote. We are happy to advise that one of our prize essays will appear in this magazine at a later date.

A college scholarship valued at \$200.00 will be awarded this year to Sarah Ann Cheves of this city. Plans for increasing this fund which will enable two students to secure its benefits each year are being developed.

Chairman Naomi Jessup will promote the installation of Junior American Citizens Clubs in both city and county schools. Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman, National Chairman of Junior American Citizens will be guest speaker at our November Meeting.

Mrs. Frank O. Ray, Jr., chairman of Junior Membership and Mrs. Edward W. Hakes, Senior President of C.A.R.'s have perfected plans for youthful members to sponsor activities of our Children of the American Revolution Society which continues to flourish in its forty-eighth year.

Both city and county high school students will participate as contestants in our outstanding D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage which we consider an annual event of considerable importance. Junior Members will be honored this year at a colorful tea.

Chairman Mrs. Hester Burns is actively engaged in collecting used clothing which is cleaned, repaired, and boxed to send to the D.A.R. Approved Schools at Christmas time. Members, Mrs. Charles S. Orton and Mrs. George W. Bancroft have each contributed five year scholarships to Tamasee School.

Radio Chairman, Mrs. Thomas B. Hatchett has scheduled nine educational and patriotic broadcasts for this year.

LULA HALL DAVIS,  
Regent.

**AMSTERDAM CHAPTER** (Amsterdam, N. Y.). With this meeting and a card party held June 24th, Amsterdam Chapter closed the interesting and eventful year of 1947-1948. During this year there have been eight other delightful and instructive meetings.

Mrs. Bessie D. Miller, Johnstown, New York, State Chairman of Approved Schools, gave a comprehensive address in which she presented the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in supporting 14 schools in the southern, eastern and mid-western parts of the country where financial resources are too limited to provide adequate education for the young people.

Miss Allie Van Heusen took the chapter back to the dim past with her interesting talk "Pennsylvania Was Different." A paper, "Fanology" written by Miss Maude Van Heusen together with a large collection of old fans proved to be most enjoyable.

Daughters from near and far gathered in celebration of chapter guest day. At this time the assembly was privileged to hear Clinton S. Cole speak on the topic "Un-American Activities." He based his remarks on his war-time experiences and reminded patriotic Americans that the freedom so dearly bought and fondly cherished by our forebears can be easily lost.

"Christmas in Song and Story" and the traditional lighting of the Yulelog made gay our Christmas meeting amid the festive setting to which Guy Park Manor so effectively lends itself.

At the annual Washington's Birthday party a play, "The Bells of Mount Vernon," was presented by a group of high school students; also interesting pictures of historic places on a trip to Williamsburg, Virginia, were shown by John Vrooman of the State Department of Education.

The Amsterdam Chapter was privileged to have four state officers as guests at a meeting in April—Mrs. Glen Sanders, State Director of Radio, Mrs. Bessie D. Miller, State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. W. A. T. Cassidy, Mrs. Charles D. Vedder, state directors.

Reports of the New York State Conference and Continental Congress were ably given by our delegates and all obligations both state and national have been fulfilled by the chapter.

The Business and Professional Women's Group and the Children of the American Revolution have held their regular meetings and participated in historical projects. Special days have been celebrated and prizes for historical projects have been awarded.

Death has removed from our midst three members whose memory will ever be with us, also one resignation has been received. Eight new members and two transfers bring our total membership to 155.

In retrospect Amsterdam Chapter has had a busy and fruitful year. May we ever be mindful of the sacrifices of those gone on and ready to keep the torch of liberty glowing in a troubled world today.

HELEN B. HARRIS,  
*Historian.*

**MOUNT PLEASANT CHAPTER** (Pleasantville, N. Y.) closed its year with a very successful bridge to help its scholarship fund at Crossnore, and its award for history in the local High School.

Besides the scholarship, the chapter sent a box at Christmas, and another in the spring, to the scholarship girl.

During the year, contributions were received from members for a large American flag, the same to be given to Camp Edith Macy, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., in memory of a charter member, Mrs. Medora Lyon Cox. It was presented on Flag Day June 14, 1948, at an appropriate and impressive ceremony planned by the camp. The presentation was made by Mrs. Harold H. Bayliss, a past regent, and flag chairman, and was received for the camp by Mrs. Lincoln Stulik. Members of Mrs. Cox's family, chapter members, and more than 170 girls from the camp were grouped around the flag pole on the green.

Camp Edith Macy is the National Girl Scout Camp, where leaders from all over the United States are trained, and where international conferences are held.

Members of the chapter are asked to attend the Naturalization Court in White Plains each year, and to distribute the Manual for Citizenship.

Among the meetings in the past year were one at which Mrs. George A. Kuhn, National Chairman, Ellis Island-Angel Island, and Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Chairman of Press Relations, were guests; and



LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. H. H. BAYLISS, MRS. LINCOLN STULIK, MISS CLARA M. ALLEN.

another at which Mr. Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., President General of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the speaker.

The Mt. Pleasant Chapter will celebrate its 30th birthday, January 23, 1949. Mrs. James A. Smith is the Regent.

Westchester County has many historic spots, and the Mt. Pleasant Chapter has placed markers at several, one being under the great oak tree, in front of the Pleasantville Free Library, and bearing this inscription:

"Here passed the Succabonk Trail over which the Litchfield Indians carried their furs to trade with the Dutch at the mouth of the Neperhan. Erected by the Mount Pleasant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution 1938"

FRANCES WRIGHT BENNIE,  
*Chairman—Press Relations.*

**CONTENTMENT CHAPTER** (Dedham, Mass.). Thirty-one members and five honored guests of Contentment Chapter enjoyed the delightful surroundings of the 1812 House in Framingham last May, when they attended the annual meeting and the first birthday celebration of the chapter.

Preceding the dinner, which was planned for and arranged by Mrs. Calvin E. Wilcox, the vice-regent, an original poem was read by Mrs. Wilcox as she presented Mrs. Hilver G. Senning, the regent, with a large bouquet of flowers and a gardenia corsage as a token of appreciation from the members of the executive board.

The beautiful birthday cake decorated with deep red roses and inscribed with the chapter's name had its one candle lighted by Miss Laura McIntire as the member present who had belonged to the National Society the longest. At the conclusion of the meal, the cake was cut by Mrs. John P. Bunker, a recent bride, who was chosen to represent the seven newest members of the chapter: Mrs. Kenneth Leonard, Mrs. Austin C. Robinson, Miss Gertrude MacPeck, Mrs. Ned Milliken, Miss Laura Tripp, Mrs. Walter H. Young, and Mrs. Bunker.

Mrs. Herman Robinson of Milton, national vice chairman of membership, was introduced by Mrs. Senning, then brought greetings from the National Society and congratulated the chapter on its fine work. The next speaker was Mrs. John C. Clapp of Arlington, past regent of Old Blake House Chapter, who told the members that she was proud that Contentment Chapter was an offspring of Old Blake House Chapter and praised the regent for her successful guidance of the new chapter. She also offered the chapter for use in its student loan fund the \$100 David Clapp Scholarship formerly sponsored by Old Blake House.

The third guest of the evening was Mrs. Cornelius Van Schagen of Dorchester, past treasurer of Old Blake House, who had presented the chapter flag to the new chapter at its organizing meeting a year ago. She spoke about our flag, pointing out various interesting things about the stars and stripes usually half-forgotten by most people.

After the officers and the committee chairmen had given their monthly reports, Mrs. Senning announced that June 3rd would be Hillside Day at the Hillside School for Boys in Marlboro and asked that all those interested in spending the day contact her as there would be a large delegation from this chapter.

She also announced that plans for a kidnap breakfast were being made and that all members should be prepared to be "kidnapped" at some unknown time within the next two weeks.

It was also reported that the Dedham Historical Society has made a gift to the chapter of a Tercentenary Book and had donated the picture cards used as favors at this meeting.

After the annual reports of officers and committee chairmen were given, the new

officers were elected for the coming year, with Mrs. Senning, regent.

The annual meeting was then adjourned bringing to a splendid conclusion the activities of Contentment Chapter for its first year.

MABELLE S. SENNING,  
*Regent.*

**JONAS BRONCK CHAPTER** (Mount Vernon, N. Y.) celebrated its 50th birthday anniversary with a luncheon for 120 members and guests at the Westchester Woman's Club on Feb. 26th, 1948. Preceding the luncheon, a reception for honored guests was held in the club lounge.

Artistic decorations, with color scheme of gold and white predominating adorned the speakers' and long guest tables. Yellow gladioli, tulips and roses formed the floral arrangements; at each place a gold folder serving as menu and program together with a souvenir gold candle holder surmounted by the numeral fifty. Each holder contained a small yellow candle. A huge birthday cake with elaborate decorations of blue, gold and white and fifty lighted candles was carried to the speakers' table during the singing of "happy birthday" by the entire group. Two charter members were given the honor of cutting the cake, Mrs. Mary E. Jennings Seymour and Mrs. Harry P. Willcox.

Following luncheon, Mrs. Lonzo M. Jenks, Regent, extended a most cordial welcome and presented the honored guests. Among those bringing greetings were, Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, who congratulated the chapter on its outstanding record of fifty years of service to the National Society; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, and an honorary member of Jonas Bronck Chapter, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Secretary General and Past New York State Regent, Miss Page Schwartzwalder, Past Treasurer General, Mrs. Edward F. Madden, New York State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ray L. Erb, New York State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Richard V. Lewis, New York State Historian, Mrs. Donald Adams, National President of C.A.R. and visiting chapter regents.

Highlights of the chapter's half century were compiled and read by Mrs. George A. Kuhnner, ex-Regent and National Chairman of Ellis Island Committee.



LEFT TO RIGHT: SEATED, MRS. WILLIAM A. POUCH, MRS. JAMES GRANT PARK, MRS. LONZO M. JENKS, MRS. DONALD ADAMS. STANDING, MRS. HARRY P. WILLCOX, MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR.

A delightful program of vocal selections was rendered by Miss Vivian Peck McNeil a dramatic soprano, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Harold E. Wessman, who also furnished incidental music for the "Historical Pageant" which followed. Members of the chapter modeled beautiful historic costumes of the past adding a glamorous note to the happy occasion. Mrs. Raymond H. Smith chairman of the pageant was ably assisted by Mrs. Wright B. Haff as narrator.

Jonas Bronck Chapter is proud of its outstanding record of service to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and looks forward with pleasure to greater accomplishments for the future.

LILLIAN M. JENKS,  
*Regent.*

**JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER** (Dallas, Texas) marked the grave of James Lemmon, soldier of the American Revolution, on July 5, 1948, commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of his burial. Program services were in charge of Mrs. J. A. Wellborn, General Chairman, with Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth, Regent, presiding. A bronze D.A.R. marker was unveiled.

Among the participants in the ceremony was Miss Jamie Hess, Dallas, Texas—great-great-granddaughter of James Lemmon. It was through her D.A.R. work that Miss Hess first discovered, six years ago, the burial place of her soldier-ancestor. She gave the following biography of him:





LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. ALBERT E. HUDSPETH, MISS JAMIE HESS, MRS. M. N. CHRESTMAN.

James Lemmon, child of the American Revolution, messenger boy in the camp of General George Washington and later a private in the Continental Army, was the son of Robert Lemmon, born 1730 in County Tyrone, Ireland, and Eleanor Davis—native of Wales.

James' father, Robert Lemmon, with brothers James and John emigrated to America in 1750, settling in Maryland. They served in the French and Indian War and were Captains in the American Revolution.

Young James Lemmon at the age of twelve lived in Washington's camp at Valley Forge and served as a messenger boy. It was considered safer for boys rather than men to carry messages. James affectionately called him "Uncle George."

In 1787, James Lemmon moved to Kentucky with his family and in 1800 he married Sarah Carr of Pennsylvania, who died in 1815 leaving seven children. James Lemmon married, second, Amy Rawlins and they migrated to Indiana, and then Illinois. And when he was eighty years old, intrigued by the opportunities offered to colonists settling in Peter's Colony

in the Republic of Texas he decided to move to the new Republic.

James Lemmon's life story was one of pioneering—helping to conquer new frontiers—therefore he readily agreed to moving to far away Texas. He saw the Texas Republic become a State in a nation he had done his part to establish. He lived in Texas thirteen years, dying on July 4, 1858 at his home three miles below Lancaster on the Dallas-Ellis County line. He is buried in old Edgewood Cemetery at Lancaster, Texas near the spot where his caravan camped the night it arrived in Peter's Colony in August, 1845.

James Lemmon is one of the six soldiers of the American Revolution buried in Texas and the only one buried in Dallas, County.

LETA SKILES HUDSPETH,  
*Regent.*

**PRESQUE ISLE CHAPTER** (Erie, Pa.); **FORT LE BOEUF CHAPTER** (Waterford, Pa.); **ELK VALLEY CHAPTER** (Girard, Pa.); **TRIANGLE CHAPTER** (North East, Pa.). A notable event



LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. GORDON REID, MISS MIRIAM KUHN, MRS. CLEMENT AUSTIN, MRS. H. B. KIRKPATRICK, MRS. THEODORE HILL, MRS. C. D. HIGBY, MRS. EFFIE MASON, MRS. JOHN KUHN, MRS. HELEN SCHLURAFF.

in the annals of D. A. R. history of Erie County, Pennsylvania took place at the South Shore Inn at North East on June 18th, when about one hundred members of the various chapters of the county, with a few guests from the sister Society, the Daughters of American Colonists, of Fort LeBoeuf chapter, met in a social get-together and conference.

Mrs. Harlow Kirkpatrick, State Regent, was the distinguished guest of honor, and Mrs. Theodore C. Hill, regent of Triangle chapter of North East, who is also state chairman of Junior American Citizens and National vice chairman of Girl Home Makers was the official hostess. The occa-

sion proved to be most delightful and profitable.

A delicious luncheon was served at 1 o'clock. The tables were attractively decorated with flowers of red, white and blue. The luncheon was followed by brief reports from the various chapter regents and an inspiring address by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. A short musical program also served to make the occasion most enjoyable.

MRS. L. B. YALE.

**WILLIAM MORRIS CHAPTER** (Pratt, on Kanawha, W. Va.). Pratt, on the beautiful Kanawha River, is the home of the William Morris Chapter, founded and organized by the first regent, Mrs. Amanda Dickinson and daughter, Mrs. Emma D. Early, twenty-six years ago.

The June meeting was delightfully entertained in the spacious colonial home of Mrs.



CHARTER MEMBERS OF WILLIAM MORRIS CHAPTER  
IN FRONT ROW.

Mollie M. Oliver and niece, Miss Mary Mitchell, with Mrs. Harry Fennell as co-hostess. Several charter members of the original twenty-two were in attendance.

The chapter bears the name of William Morris, the pioneer who came to the Kanawha Valley from Virginia in 1773, bringing with him a large family, eight sons and two daughters, from whom some of the leading families of the Valley have descended. The membership of the chapter is composed entirely of descendants of this ancestor, William Morris.

That name has always stood for loyalty, patriotism and progress. Aside from commercial interests in this magic Kanawha Valley, two outstanding institutions were founded and endowed by Morris men, who were generous, kind hearted, and willing to help ambitious or suffering youth. These

two institutions are Morris Harvey College, in the capital city of Charleston, West Virginia, and Morris Memorial Hospital, for crippled children, at Milton, West Virginia. The latter is nationally known for the successful treatment of that dread polio affliction. The 200-acre farm and the first buildings for this splendid hospital were given by Walter Morris.

Listed among the chapter members are women who have gained recognition as teachers, writers, and artists—all interested in helping to create in the youth of today a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their country.

For fourteen years, two Good Citizenship Medals have been awarded to honor students in Pratt High School. The chapter has made it a permanent project to sew for Morris Memorial Hospital, and also contributes toward the maintenance of the D. A. R. approved schools. Each year it also pays the expenses of a student in Morris Harvey College.

HENRIETTA TRIMBLE SHAW,  
*Historian.*

**GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL CHAPTER** (Belvidere, N. J.) recently accepted with regret the resignation of its regent, Mrs. G. Wyckoff Cummins, said



MRS. G. WYCKOFF CUMMINS SEATED AT ONE OF THE  
TWO ORGANS IN HER HOME.

resignation being in accordance with an amendment passed by the last Continental Congress.

Possessed of a deep interest in genealogy and history for as long as she can remember, Mrs. Cummins, now 81, has rounded out more than 16 years of research in northwestern New Jersey and adjacent parts of Pennsylvania. She has brought to light many an invaluable fact of Warren County history all of which has involved an immense amount of work.

In her tracings, she has copied more than 41,000 headstone inscriptions in 78 cemeteries, locating 602 Revolutionary War soldiers, 350 wives, 279 daughters, 103 granddaughters, 30 great-granddaughters, 15 great-great-granddaughters, 14 great-great-great-granddaughters, and 13 great-great-great-great-granddaughters.

She has compiled, edited and bound 423 volumes of cemetery and historical records, containing 91,601 pages, at a cost of approximately \$4,000.00, which she has financially underwritten. These volumes are now on file with the National Society, the State Society, and the Chapter library.

Mrs. Cummins founded the General William Maxwell chapter December 21, 1931, and has served as its regent the past 16 years. It is named for Brig. General William Maxwell who was in command of the New Jersey Brigade of the Continental Army. The chapter had its beginning at her home, which is a landmark in the town and contains many interesting antiques, illustrating in a thorough way the furnishings of Warren County homes a century ago.

Since its organization, the chapter has sponsored the unveiling of six monuments, markers and plaques dedicated to Revolutionary War heroes from this section.

Mrs. Cummins' interest in playing the organ at times overshadows her interest in genealogy. She has two organs in her home, one being a pipe organ, and in addition to her activities with the D. A. R. and other organizations, she finds time daily to play and probably is as well known for that ability as for her historical research. She has served as organist for several churches in the county over a span of more than half a century.

We are proud and deeply grateful too of the contributions Mrs. G. Wyckoff Cum-

mins has made in supporting the great historic, patriotic, and educational objectives of the National Society and through her efforts we have accomplished much.

And now we look forward to the future to carry on the great work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ISABELLA R. S. FOLK,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

**ROGER GORDON CHAPTER** (Lake City, S. C.). On Thursday afternoon, May 6, the Roger Gordon Chapter celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in the form of a tea at the lovely home of Mrs. W. B. Burch, one of the members. A large American Flag and a State Flag were placed at the outside entrance.



TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY TEA OF ROGER GORDON CHAPTER.

The guests were greeted by Mrs. Burch and presented to the receiving line, which was composed of Miss Margaret Carter, Chapter regent; Mrs. Byron Wham, state vice regent of Williston, and the following charter members and past regents: Miss Maude Singletary, Mrs. D. M. Epps, Mrs. M. E. Hanna, Mrs. Ryan DuBose, Mrs. Robert Schofield of Florence, Mrs. D. M. Caldwell, Miss Ludie Singletary, Mrs. J. D. Singletary, Mrs. J. C. Young, Mrs. Joe Webb, Mrs. I. P. McWhite and Mrs. M. D. NeSmith.

Miss Edna Daniel and Mrs. Herman Singletary invited the guests into the dining room, where they were served delightful refreshments and enjoyed a social hour.

Mrs. L. R. Laird and Mrs. J. S. Dixon, Sr., received in the music room, where delightful old fashioned musical numbers

were rendered by Mesdames Heyward King, Earle Brown and Austin Stack with Mrs. Henry McFadden, Sr., and Miss Ruby Smith at the piano.

Miss Nell Singletary had charge of the register. More than one hundred and fifty guests called, including members from the Kingstree and Florence chapters.

The spacious home of Mrs. Burch was never lovelier than on this occasion. The entire lower floor was decorated throughout with beautiful arrangements of spring flowers. The dining table was centered with a three tiered birthday cake flanked on either side by tall white burning tapers in silver candelabrum. The handsome antique buffet was adorned with white roses, snap-

dragons, feverfew and daisies. The reception room, music room and library had gorgeous arrangements of flowers in pastel shades.

At the conclusion, the hostess cut the cake. Mrs. Wham, in her gracious manner, paid a lovely tribute to the Roger Gordon Chapter, which was organized in 1923 with Miss Maude Singletary as organizing and first chapter regent.

The chapter expressed appreciation to the merchants of the town for displaying flags on the business section on this occasion.

NELL SINGLETARY,  
*Press Chairman.*



## Staff Card Party to Be Held in Constitution Hall October 20 for Benefit of Building Fund

THE Headquarters' Staff of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold a card party and evening of games in the corridors of Constitution Hall on October 20, 8:15 p.m. for the benefit of the Building Fund. As their contribution, the Staff has set a goal of \$2000 to be turned over to this Fund.

The list of patronesses, headed by Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, our President General, will include the Cabinet, National Officers, Honorary Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, National Chairmen, and Past National Officers.

There will be 250 tables for cards or games, with attractive prizes for each table. Door prizes will also be given. Bridge players will be grouped together insofar as possible, while those who prefer five hundred, rummy, or other games will be similarly associated. Many beautiful prizes have already been contributed by

various patronesses, chapters, states and individual members, for which the Staff is most grateful. Tickets are \$1.00, and guests are requested to bring their own cards or games.

The Staff has been fortunate in the cooperation that has already been given by the National Officers and members of the Board, as well as the Daughters of the District, nearby Maryland, and Virginia.

The following Chairmen have been appointed at Headquarters to arrange for the party: Miss Janie Glascock, General Chairman; Mrs. Katie Prince Esker, Prizes; Mrs. Dorothy Ross Mackey, Refreshments; Mrs. Jeannette Jackson, Tickets; Mrs. Ada Walker, Program; Miss Bessie Bright, Tables and Chairs; Mrs. Virginia Burton, Publicity; Mrs. Elena Quillian, Candy; Mrs. Alice Hendricks, In Charge of Games; Miss Isabel Allmond, Tallies; Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, Flowers.



# A Citation for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

National Headquarters  
Washington, D. C.

June 24, 1948

DEAR MRS. BROSSÉAU:

In recognition of the valuable editorial support so generously given during the 1948 appeal for funds, the American Red Cross is pleased to present to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE the Certificate of Honor.

May I also extend to you and to your staff my personal thanks for the assistance you gave us at a time when it was so vitally needed?

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) HOWARD BONHAM,  
*Vice President  
for Public Relations.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The Certificate is very beautiful with its soft gray background, the white engraved center encircled with laurel leaves and the red cross of mercy at the top. It reads as follows:

This  
Certificate of Honor  
is awarded  
Daughters of the American  
Revolution Magazine  
by The American National Red Cross  
for Distinguished Achievement in  
The 1948 Red Cross Fund

BASIL O'CONNOR,  
*President, The American National Red Cross.*

# Genealogical Department

KATIE-PRINCE WARD ESKER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

WILL BOOK A

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

(Continued from September Magazine.)

BENJAMIN BURSON, Farmer of Parish of Cameron

Dated: 19 September 1759

Proved:

Wife: *Ann*, "choice of my riding beasts, furniture . . . pewter Dish that was her Grand-mothers"

Children: "Residue divided amongst my Children—if one should die before they arrive at age of 20 years . . . amongst surviving children . . . to be educated."

Father: *Joseph Burson*—"to be maintained with food and raiment fitting for a man of his age and circumstances."

Executors: Wife, *Ann*; my father-in-law, *Owen Roberts*, and Samuel Potts

Witnesses: John Dodd, John Williams and (German name, not legible)

Securities: Farling Ball and Isaac Tompson—bond 500 lbs. (p. 222)

SAMUEL MOBLEY

Dated: 16 September 1769

Proved: 21 September 1769 by oaths of Jacob Fouch, Alice Fouch and Ann Jacobs before Stephen Donaldson, J.P.

Which persons being sworn declared as follows viz: That on Saturday the 16th of this instant Septr. 1769 *Samuel Mobley* departed this Life and that some small time before his death these Persons viz—Jacob Fouch & Ann [sic] his wife with Ann Jacobs were present and heard said Samuel Mobley express this his desire . . . Estate

given . . . 1st: Gave negro boy named Harry to his Daughter *Susannah Fouch*, and to his said Daughter *Susannah* also gave tract of Land laying on head of Patuxon River Province of Maryland—that his Wife, *Mary Mobley* have residue, paying just debts. . . At wife's death whole should descend to daughter *Mary Awbery*. (p. 224)

PHILLIP SANDERS

Dated: 14 June 1769

Proved: 10 October 1769 by oaths of witnesses

Wife: *Elizabeth Sanders*—"sole use . . . natural life, after her Death divided equally among my Children"

Executors: Sons, *William* and *Benjamin Sanders*

Witnesses: John Lewis and John Taylor (p. 225)

WILLIAM WEST

Dated: 26 June 1769

Proved: 13 November 1769

Wife: *Mary West*—following Negroes: pug, Hannah, Tom, Nace and James . . . use of Land and plantation I now live on during natural life.

Sons: *Charles*—part of land incl. house wherein Isaac Betzell now lives . . . as also Henry Sanders and where the said *Charles West* now lives . . . land adjoining John Evin's, Robert Carter and John Hall. *Charles* to pay his bro. *John West* sum of 10 lbs. *Charles*—negroes: Jack, Leah, Congo, Mariah. *John*—other half of land. Son, *Thomas West* remainder of my tract joining his bro. *Charles*; also negro

man Dick and man Melford.  
 Daughter: *Ann Peyton* — negro woman Sarah  
 Grandsons: *Cato West* and *Charles West* land lying on so. side of North fork of Bull run joining my son *Charles West*—part in Prince William, part in Loudoun counties, joining plantation where John Alison and Simeon Simonson and Moses Lassell live . . . "their deceased father *William West*." *Francis Peyton* — negro girl Phebe; *William Peyton*—lot in Leesburg; *Craven Peyton*—negro *Delilah*  
 Granddaus: *Elizabeth West*, dau. of *Charles West* and *Anne* his wife—negro girl, land in Fairfax County; *Margaret Peyton*—negro girl  
 Executors: *Charles West*, *Craven Peyton*, and my wife  
 Witnesses: John Hall, Bessy Hall, Robert Hamilton (p. 226)

## MOSES RHODES

Dated: — July 1769  
 Proved: 13 November 1769 by affirmation of William Baker (a Quaker)  
 Recorded: 13 November 1769 on motion of *Mary Rhodes*, Extx.  
 Wife: "Dearly beloved wife real estate willed her by her Father and after her decease to Heirs of her Body."  
 Sons: *William* and *John*—above land at my wife's decease. Son *William* to pay my son *Thomas* 30 lbs current money of this Colony; my son *John* shall pay my son *Joseph* 30 lbs.  
 Daughters: Five daus. viz—*Hannah*, *Mary*, *Abigail*, *Elizabeth* & *Ann*—when of age 5 lbs. each.  
 Executrix: Wife.  
 Witness: William Baker. (p. 229)

## SAMUEL STRODE

In acct. with Jonas Potts, Exr., Estate of *Samuel Strode*, dec'd:  
 To Cash paid *Andrew Potts* his Wife's Legacy—50: 0: 0:

To the legacy left my wife *Mary Potts* (wife of Jonas)—50: 0: 0:  
 To paid *Ann Walter*, relict of said *Samuel Strode*—her dower per agreement — 41: 15: 0:  
 To schooling and Maintenance of *Susannah Strode* four yrs—15: 0: 0:  
 To schooling and Maintenance of *Samuel Strode*, son of the dec'd for four years at 5: 20: 0: 0:  
 To paid Robert Rutherford 4: 15: 1½;  
 William Dillen—1: 14: 10;; etc. \* \* \*  
 To Bonds taken in part of the Estate and delivered to James Strode the other Executor to wit—20: 0: 6:  
 To cash paid James Strode as pr Settlement June 29th 1767—23: 15: 2:  
 To cash 100 lbs Pennsylvania Currency in hands of James Strode one of Exrs not received—10: 0: 0:

Total—272: 7: 6:

By sales of estate—133: 0: 11:

At a Court for Loudoun County Nov. 13th 1769 This Acct. of the Admin. of Estate of Samuel Stroude, deceased, was returned to Court by John Vestal, Exr. of Jonas Potts, who was Exr. of said Stroude. (p. 231)

## THOMAS MCGEATH

Appraisal of goods of *Thomas McGeath*, Deceased. Returned by James Ratkin, John Best and James Best, at Court held Nov. 13th 1769. £26: 1: (p. 233)

## GEORGE MONROW

Appraisal of estate of *George Monrow*, deceased, pursuant to order of Court dated June 13th 1769. Produced by James Buckley, Admin. £72: 12: 5: Returned by Tho. Lewis, William Smith, and William Whitely. Court held Nov. 13th 1769. (p. 233)

## BENJAMIN BURSON

Appraisal of estate of *Benjamin Burson*, by order of Court 10th Oct. 1769. Bequeathed to widow by will—Bed & furniture—Mare, saddle. Appraised by Thos. Gore, John Cavins and Samuel Wilks, 13th Oct. 1769. Returned 13 Nov. 1769. (p. 235)

## HENRY ROBERTSON

Dated: 14 October 1769

Proved: 15 November 1769 by oaths of James Jennings and Peter Carter  
 Legatee: Thomas Mattox Barrot one small 'read' Yearling  
 Wife: *Jenny Robertson*—all my Estate both Real and personal  
 Witnesses: James Jennings, John Sinton, Peter Carter (p. 236)

JOSEPH MOREN

Dated: 14 November 1769  
 Proved: 12 March 1770 by oaths of John Metcalf, James Metcalf and Williams Pickett  
 Wife: Polly Morin—"as long as she remains a Widow . . . cattle, house, plantation, etc. . . ."  
 Sons: *James Morin*—negro Hannah, horse, etc. "when he arrives at age of 21" (legatees, probably sons) "unto *Daniel Morin*—one Negro boy Arch; unto *John Morin*—one Negro Wench named Lucy; unto *Joseph Morin*—one Child or the Chance for one (unborn) . . . if it should Die, equivalent out of moveable estate."

Daughters: *Peggy*—bed, furniture, horse, saddle & one Cow Calf "if she goes with the consent of her Mother and her uncle John Metcalf." *Katy & Nancy*—equal to my daughter *Peggy* out of estate; *Prudence*—equal to *Katy &*

Overseers: Trusty friends John Metcalf & William Pickett

Witnesses: John Metcalf, James Metcalf, William Pickett

Securities: *Elijah Chinn & James Metcalf* for John Metcalf & William Pickett, the executors. (p. 237)

ALEXANDER ARNET, Parish of Cameron

Dated: 20 December 1769  
 Proved: 10 March 1770 by oaths of Thomas Phillips, Margaret Boulton and David Boulton  
 Wife: *Ruth*—all moveable estate  
 Executors: Wife *Ruth* and son *Samuel Arnet*

Witnesses: Thomas Phillips, Margaret Boulton, David Boulton (p. 239)

JONAS POTTS

Inventory, estate of *Jonas Potts*. Returned 13 March 1770 by Joshua Gore, Thomas Purlsy and Owen Roberts. (p. 240)

PHILLIP SANDERS

Inventory of *Phillips Sanders*, dec'd—£108: 9: 3: Returned March 13th 1770. (Appraisers not shown.) (p. 246)

NEHEMIAH GARRISON

Inventory of *Nehemiah Garrison*—149: 15: 10: Ordered—1769. Returned March 13th 1770 by Peter Romine, Thomas Humphrey and Samuel Butcher. (p. 247)

Inventory of *Alex' Arnet's* estate. Returned April 9th 1770 by Daniel Jones, Thomas Phillips and David Boulton. (p. 248)

THOMAS JOHN

Inventory of *Thomas John*, dec'd. Taken Feb'y—1770 by Josias Clapham, John Steere and Thomas George. Returned April 9th 1770. (p. 250)

JOHN ANDREWS, Parish of Cameron

Dated: 30 January 1766  
 Proved: 13 August 1770 by oath of Jeremiah Hutchison  
 Legatee: "My will is that Major Fielding Turner be paid for my board at rate of Fifteen pounds a Year which comes due ye first day of July if it should please God to take me sooner that he be paid in proportion and allowed eight pounds extraordinary for my burial." My desire is that I be kept four days before I am laid in my Coffin or if my Corps should be offensive that I may remain that time before I am nailed up. \* \* \* My books being the onliest Value next to my Sallery that I have to enjoy desire they be disposed of except those I bequeath as follows. Viz To M<sup>r</sup> Anne Turner—Life of Our Saviour by Dr. Jeremiah Taylor; to



my beloved Godson Lewis Ellzey Turner—my Bible. My apparel (except Linen I desire Mrs. Turner may have) to to William Groves. To be buried on east side of Rocky Run Chappel . . . that Mr. Wilson now Clerk read the Burial Service and be given five Shillings for his pains."

Executors: Captain William Carr Lane and Mr. Fleming Patterson of this will, revoking will made at Capt. William West's.

Witness: Jer: Hutchison, Hardage Lane. (p. 252)

### JOHN JOHNSON

Dated: 2 March 1770

Proved: 13 August 1770 by oaths of William Debell, Jeremiah Hutchison and John Debell

Wife: *Mary Johnson* — negro man Giles, negro boy Bob, black riding mair, a Horse colt now at my Quarter, right to the Plantation. \* \* "Wife to have all her Stock that she was possessed with at our marriage; also all her other estate to her and her Heirs in peaceable and quiet manner as if our Marriage had never Commenced."

Sons: *Smith Johnson* — negro man Sam, negro Woman Sarah; *Bayley Johnson* — negro man Harry, negro woman Dinah

Daughter: *Mary Chaney* — 40 shillings and no more

Executors: Wife *Mary*, two sons *Smith* and *Bayley Johnston*

Witnesses: William Debell, Joseph Swain, Jer. Hutchison, John Debell (p. 253)

### CHRISTOPHER CHINN

Dated: 1 March 1769

Proved: 13 August 1770 by oaths of Leven Powell, Gent. and Thomas Chinn.

Brothers: *Rawleigh Dowman* — 5 shillings. *Charles Chinn*—Negroes Mingo, Dillow and her two children Sam & Winny, and a wench Easter; 2 beds &

furniture; Silver watch; 1 Desk; all Wearing apparel. Brother *Elijah Chinn*—Negroes Cable, Ralph, Harry, Judah and Milby; my Cast Bed & furniture; my violin. \* \* \* "Whereas by the will of *Rawleigh Chinn* my two brothers *Charles* & *Elijah* is entitled to an equal division of all the Negroes aforesaid by which means objections may aries, etc. . . "

Nephews: *Christopher Chinn*, son of my brother *Charles Chinn*—two negroes, Hannah a girl, and Robin a boy. . . if said *Christopher* should die to his brother *John Chinn*. Nephew *Christopher Chinn*, son to my brother *Elijah Chinn*—two negroes, Bett a young wench & Dick a Boy. . . if said *Christopher* should Die without Issue. . to his Brother *Rawleigh*. *Rawleigh Chinn*, son to my brother *Elijah* — one smooth 'board' gun.

Niece: *Elizabeth Chinn*, daughter to Brother *Elijah*—2 large and 1 small table Silver Spoons marked M D and my Gold Ring.

Executors: Brothers *Charles* & *Elijah*

Witnesses: Leven Powell and Thomas Chinn

Securities: Francis Peyton, Gent. & Thos. Chinn for the Exrs. (p. 254)

JOHN GOODIN. "of Virginia, or now living in Virginia, Loudoun County"

Dated: 14 September 1769

Proved: 13 August 1770 by oaths of Elisha Marks and Jonathan Reed

Brother: *Amos Goodin* — bonds, notes and any writing I have against any person in Virginia; also Horse, Bridle & Saddle, apparel, which is all in Virginia —said brother to pay any debts in Virginia.

Nieces: *Martha Goodin*, daughter of *Amos Goodin* and *Sarah* his

Wife—feather beds & Bedding, furniture; *Rebeckah Goodin*, daughter of *Amos Goodin* and *Sarah*—smallest silver spoons; *Sarah Goodin*, daughter of *Amos and Sarah* — three largest silver spoons.

Nephews: *David Goodin & Samuel Goodin* Brothers and sons of said *Amos and Sarah*—one Silver Watch, one Silver Cup, one Silver Snuff Box—watch and cup to be sold at first Convenient opportunity — money put to interest until *David and Samuel* arrive at 21, then divided.

Legatees: *Samuel Goodin*, son of *David Goodin* and *Kesiah* his Wife —5 shillings. Children of *Isaac Petit & Margaret*, his wife, all my money and personal effects in *Hardwick Township, Sussex County, Province of West Jersey*—effects to be sold, money put to interest until children come of age. *John Pettit*, son of *Isaac & Margret*—Gunn that is at my Loving Brother's house in *Loudoun County in Virginia*.

Executors: *Amos Goodin and Francis Forg*

Witnesses: *Jonathan Reed, Elisha Marks, Peter Oliver* (p. 256)

#### NATHAN DAVIS

Dated: 6 April 1770

Proved: 14 August 1770 by oaths of *John Moss and James Fryer*

Wife: 150 a. of place I now live on to be sold—not to interfere with a Lease which I have promised *John Bailey*. . . *Mary Davis*—whole use and interest of rest of land.

Brother: *John Davis* 2/5 of land; remainder divided btwn Brother *Enoch* and two sisters at wife's decease. (See below)

Sisters: *Anne Mathews and Mary Evans*

Executors: Wife, *Mary Davis* and Brother, *John Davis*

Witnesses: *John Moss, James Frier*

Securities: *Joshua Evans and Samuel Scott* for *Mary Davis* and *John Davis*, Exrs. (p. 259)

#### JOHN EVANS

Dated: 16 March 1770

Proved: 13 August 1770 by oaths of *Jarab Bodine and Jarat Bodine*

Wife: Use of estate unless she marries.

Son: *William Evans* 2/3 of estate when he comes to age of 21

Daughters: *Amy Henderson, Charity Perrit, Mary Evans, Catharine Evans, Sarah Evans*—25 lbs. each.

Executors: Wife *Mary Evans* and *Jacob Read*

Witnesses: *Jarab Bodine, Jarat Bodine, Appollo Cooper* (p. 260)

(To be continued in November Magazine.)



#### MISSOURI AGENCY ROLLS

(Continued from September Magazine.)

On the following list are names of Revolutionary soldiers who, at some time drew their pensinos in Missouri. For further explanation see July Magazine.

June 17th 1844

*BURCH*, Mildred, wid. of *Zachariah*, Pvt. May 26, 1850. #202.

February 2nd 1848

*ADAIR*, Catherine, dec'd, wid. of *William*, Lieut. & Adj. July 8, 1850. #5,473.

*ANDREWS*, Nancy, wid. of *John*, Pvt. Apr. 23, 1850. #5,421.

*BASS*, Patsey, dec'd, wid. of *Philip*, Pvt. Aug. 14, 1851. #5,740.

*BURCH*, Mildred, wid. of *Zachariah*, Pvt. July 14, 1848. #701.

*BURTON*, Sarah, wid. of *William*, Pvt. & Sgt. May 10, 1851. #5,655.

*CALDWELL*, Meeke, wid. of *James*, Pvt. Aug. 5, 1850. #5,490.

*CLARKSON*, Phebe, wid. of *David*, Pvt. June 27, 1848. #522.

CLUTTERBUCK, Martha, wid. of Reuben, Pvt. Aug. 1, 1848. #1,066.

DEAKINS, Martha, wid. of James, Pvt. Nov. 4, 1853. #6,177.

GAY, Polly, wid. of Thomas, Pvt. Aug. 13, 1851. #5,737.

GREENING, Sarah, wid. of James, Pvt. May 9, 1851. #5,653.

HENDRICKS, Nancy, wid. of Elijah, Pvt. Sept. 19, 1849. Trfd. from Indiana Nov. 26, 1849. #5,086.

HENRY, Mary, wid. of Joseph, Pvt. Dec. 13, 1848. #2,374.

JOHNSON, Margaretta, wid. of William, Pvt. July 18, 184-. #797.

KENNEDY, Sarah, wid. of Thomas, Pvt. June 8, 1853. #5,929.

LYNCH, Sally, wid. of Henry, Pvt. Feb. 15, 1856. #6,327.

McELWEE, Rhoda, dec'd, wid. of James, Pvt. May 11, 1854. #6,254.

MITCHELL, Elizabeth, wid. of George, Pvt. Feb. 28, 1853. #6,208.

MULHERRIN, Elizabeth, wid. of John, Pvt. Feb. 28, 1853. #6,047.

QUARLES, Patsey, wid. of Robert, Ens. Dec. 15, 1848. d. Apr. 26, 1855. #2,403.

SALMON, Elizabeth, wid. of George, Pvt. & Q.M. Jan. 11, 1849. #2,944.

SEVERANCE, Rebecca, wid. of Benjamin, Pvt. Apr. 2, 1849. #4,642.

SLATON, Martha, dec'd, wid. of James, Pvt. Oct. 11, 1852. #5,997.

STONEBERGER, Mary Ann, wid. of Lewis, Pvt. May 24, 1850. #4,327.

WESTBROOK, Lydia, dec'd, wid. of Richard, Pvt. July 15, 1853. #6,118.

#### July 29, 1848

HICKMAN, Elizabeth, wid. of James, Pvt. July 5, 1850. Trfd. from Ky. Feb. 24, 1851. #605.

McPHEETERS, Susannah, wid. of David, Pvt. Apr. 17, 1850. #545.

MATTHEWS, Rebecca, wid. of Peter H., Pvt. Oct. 22, 1855. #5,532.

MILLER, Mary, wid. of John, Sgt. Dec. 23, 1852. #987.

MURPHEY, Sarey, wid. of Hezekiah, Pvt. Mar. 19, 1851. #755.

MURRILL, Nancy, wid. of George, Pvt. Feb. 27, 1857. #6,037.

OLIVER, Elizabeth, wid. of John, Pvt. Sept. 9, 1852. #969.

PACE, Margaret, wid. of John, Pvt. Feb. 21, 1859. #1,247.

PROCTOR, Susannah, wid. of Benjamin, Pvt. July 15, 1857. #1,237.

TAYLOR, Elizabeth, wid. of William, Pvt. Feb. 19, 1849. #979.

TONG, Elizabeth, wid. of William, Pvt. Feb. 19, 1849. #66.

WEAVER, Sarah, wid. of John, Pvt. Feb. 17, 1857. #6,151.

WHEAT, Adelaide, wid. of Jacob, Sr., Gunner. Oct. 22, 1855. #2,434.

#### February 3rd 1853

AIKEN, Dyce, wid. of James, Pvt. Apr. 26, 1857. #6,111.

ANDERSON, Sarah, wid. of John, Fifer & Sgt. Aug. 3, 1857. #6,190.

ARMSTRONG, Jane, wid. of John, Pvt. Oct. 11, 1854. Trfd. from Ky. Aug. 16, 1855. #4,575.

BOWEN, Anna, wid. of Michael, Pvt. Feb. 21, 1854. #3,723.

BOWELS, Nancy, wid. of Samuel, Pvt. May 22, 1855. #5,198.

BROOKS, Orella, wid. of John, Pvt. Oct. 19, 1869. #7,298.

BUTT, Mary, wid. of Thomas, Musician. Dec. 16, 1854. Trfd. from Ill. Feb. 20, 1856. #4,799.

BYBEE, Mildred, wid. of Neilly, Pvt. Jan. 16, 1856. #5,636.

CHAMBERS, Jane, wid. of Benjamin, Lieut. Feb. 20, 1860. #6,800.

CHASE, Sarah, wid. of Robert, Pvt. Nov. 21, 1855. #5,565.

McCONNELL, Nelly, wid. of Jonathan, Pvt. Aug. 11, 1855. #5,428.

MATTHEWS, Rebecca, wid. of Peter H., Pvt. Oct. 22, 1855. #5,532.

MOODY, Sarah, wid. of Edmund, Pvt. Nov. 2, 1868. #6,506.

MURPHY, Sarah, wid. of Joseph, Pvt. June 5, 1854. #4,211.

MURRILL, Nancy, wid. of George, Pvt. Feb. 27, 1857. #6,037.

OLDHAM, Patsey, wid. of Richard, Pvt. Nov. 8, 1856. #5,967.

OSBORN, Elizabeth, wid. of William, Pvt. Nov. 26, 1854. #3,024.

PARSONS, Prudence L., wid. of Justin,  
Pvt. Oct. 10, 1853. #2,380.

WEAVER, Sarah, wid. of John, Pvt. June  
16, 1857. #6,151.

PROCTOR, Susannah, wid. of Benjamin,  
Pvt. Aug. 4, 1856. Trfd. from Ohio Jan.  
11, 1861. #5,875.

WHEAT, Adelaide, wid. of Jacob, Sen.  
Gunner of Art'y. Oct. 13, 1853. #6,151.

VANCE, Sarah, wid. of Thomas, Pvt.  
Jan. 22, 1858. #6,320.

(Conclusion of Missouri Agency Rolls.)



## MARRIAGE RECORDS OF HURON COUNTY, OHIO

Old Series, Volume 2, 1812-1839

(Continued from last month)

	Groom	Bride	Date	Married by:
Apr.	McClane, John M.	Caroline Dills	9 May 1844	M. C. Heustis, M.G.
	McClave, John	Prudence Ann Martin	27 Nov. 1830	Isaac Roorback, J.P.
	McClave, Ransom	Elizabeth Cory	3 Sept. 1843	Elder F. P. Hall
Pvt.	McClure, Michael H.	Eliza Knowlton	26 May 1839	Thos. Griswold, J.P.
16,	McClure Ransom	(See McClave)		
Pvt.	McClelland, Thomas D.	Mary E. Cone	7 Apr. 1846	J. B. Parlin, —
Pvt.	McConnell, Alexander	Roxiana Butler	13 Oct. 1841	Daniel Hemenway, J.P.
	McConnell, Alexander	Harriet Parker	13 Feb. 1843	License issued.
Oct.	McConnell, Hiram	Louisa M. Woodruff	30 Dec. 1842	Amos Ogden, J.P.
ian.	McConnell, James A.	Alvira B. Hackett (Husted)	10 July 1843	S. Pennewell, J.P.
20,	McConnell, John P.	Laura Sneden	16 Mar. 1846	License issued.
Pvt.	McConnell, Phillip D.	Phebe Ann Powers	1 Feb. 1844	
min,	McConnell, William	Martha Ann Roorback	23 Aug. 1840	Dan'l Heminway, J.P.
Nov.	McCord, Alphonse	Martia Hull	22 Sept. 1841	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
	McCormic, Benjamin	Harriet Bills	15 Feb. 1846	Crawford White, J.P.
an,	McCord, James	Eunice Olney (Onley)	7 Nov. 1841	Samuel Burras, J.P.
H.,	McCoy, James	(See McCord)		
	McCrary, Andrew	Lucretia Boam	15 Feb. 1843	Dudley Avery, J.P.
Pvt.	McCrillis, Brigham L.	Electa Bond	25 Sept. 1845	Eli Barnum, J.P.
Pvt.	McDonald, Roger	Charlotte Parrott	7 Sept. 1844	R. A. Anderson, M.G.
	McDonald, Thomas	Maria Kelly	(prob. 1842)	X. Tschenhenss, R.C.Pr.
Pvt.	McFaddin, Samuel	Saloma Ann Hoskins	8 Oct. 1845	Lucas Foot, J.P.
Pvt.	McGee, William	Dolly W. Page	1 Oct. 1839	Leonard Hill, M.G.
	McGray, Wm. E.	Mary E. McPherson	17 Nov. 1840	E. P. Salmon, M.G.
Pvt.	McIntyre, Ira	Harriet Ingersoll	5 Mar. 1840	Isaac Smith, M.G.
	McKelvey, Mathew	Rebecca Gardner	6 June 1842	License issued.



<i>Groom</i>	<i>Bride</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Married by:</i>
McKenly, Morrison	Sarah Harris		Jonathan Briant, J.P.
McLane, Charles	Polly Tillingham	20 Dec. 1840	Wm. Gimore, M.G.
McMillan, Fergus	Mary Monroe	27 Sept. 1845	Wm. C. Kniffen, M.G.
McMillan, James E.	Julia Rion (Riot)	1 July 1838	E. Baker, J.P.
McNally, Robert	Rosanna McLaughlin	11 Oct. 1845	Joseph Jones, —
McNutt, James	Eunice J. Dowd	14 Dec. 1841	<i>License issued.</i>
McPherson, Andrew	Elizabeth McPherson	11 Dec. 1843	A. K. Ba—, M.G.
McPherson, James M.	Ann Jane Arthur	12 Aug. 1841	Francis Childs, M.G.
McVitty, Elias	Mary Dowe	4 Mar. 1845	John Kelly, Elder
Mads (Madz), Vincent	Helena Pahl	9 June 1845	Fr. F. M. S. Brunner
Mainard, Deransel	Gerusha Ingersall	16 Oct. 1849	John Kellogg, Elder
Mallet, Charles C.	Dorothy Sawyer	2 Apr. 1839	Chas. Rash, J.P.
Mallory, Ambrose S.	Martha L. Scovill	9 Sept. 1839	Sam'l Wadsworth, M.G.
Manahan, Lewis	Sarah Chapin	8 Aug. 1844	E. P. Salmon, M.G.
Manchester, Serena	Mindwell Bills	2 Jan. 1844	Asa Curry, J.P.
Manlanet, Francis	Salome Dauckerty	29 July 1839	R. C. Proust, —
Mann, Alfred	Harriett Mead	22 Oct. 1838	Ebenezer Warner, J.P.
Mann, Horace	Lydia Ann Lathan	24 May 1838	Edward Baker, J.P.
Mann, Wm. D., Jr.	Phebe Ann Moore	26 Oct. 1843	Elder John Kelly
Mannahan, Ferrand	Ann Webb	2 May 1839	Joshua Phillips, M.G.
Mannahan, Henry H.	Mary Jane Chapin	16 Apr. 1839	J. B. Parlin, M.G.
Markes, Edward	Jane Smith	18 Apr. 1839	Thos. Barkdall, —
Marsh, James B.	Caroline A. Barnes	7 Mar. 1846	Eli Barnum, J.P.
Marshall, David	Matilda Wetsel	11 Nov. 1841	<i>License issued.</i>
Martin, James W.	Harriet Washburn	25 Nov. 1841	D. M. Pratt, J.P.
Martin, John	Caroline Schmied	20 Oct. 1839	R. C. Proust, —
Martin, John	Eve Scheer	18 Apr. 1842	Fr. X. Tschenhenss
Martin, John	Barbara Hamerschmeid	21 Oct. 1842	Fr. X. Tschenhenss
Mase, Chester	Susannah Curtiss	20 Aug. 1839	H. Sayton, Mayor of Norwalk
Matthews, Russell	Margaret Smith	31 Mar. 1836	David Higgins, M.G.
Mattison, Rev. Israel	Mrs. Emeline Highbee	4 Sept. 1845	Eph'm Punderson, —
May, Selden	Martha Birsall	26 May 1844	Thos. Johnstone, J.P.
Maynard, John G.	Angeline Osborn	21 Aug. 1844	Aaron Abbott, —
Mead, Azel	Lydia Fisk	25 Oct. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Mead, James G.	Buler States	27 Feb. 1845	Lucas Foot, J.P.
Mead, Levi	Almira Felkins	23 Apr. 1840	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Mead, Varney	Experience Sanders	8 Apr. 1840	H. Morgan, J.P.
Merkle, Frederick	Sophia Hass	6 Feb. 1844	A. Newton, M.G.
Merrifield, Martin	Julia Ann Stocking	13 Mar. 1840	Ira Blackman, J.P.
Merrill, Calvin J.	Frances Follett	13 Dec. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Middleton, Joseph	Lucretia Diamond	18 Mar. 1841	Jonathan Prentiss, J.P.
Milks, Moses	Harriet G. Boam	1 Jan. 1846	Benj. E. Parker, M.G.
Miller, Benjamin	Cassandra Squires	26 Oct. 1842	J. A. Jones, J.P.
Miller, Jacob	Catharine Allen	20 June 1844	J. M. S. Brunner, Pr.
Miller, Peter	Maria Bengel		X. Jennings, R.C.Pr.
Miller, Robert	Harriet Wilkinson	24 Nov. 1844	Marcus Palmer, M.G.
Miller, Wm. H.	Minerva A. Chappell	22 Jan. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>

Groom	Bride	Date	Married by:
Millis (Mills), Joseph	Adaline Carpenter	27 Oct. 1842	Hosea B. Pierce, J.P.
Minard, Lucius L.	Elizabeth Mabbett	10 Apr. 1843	<i>License issued.</i>
Ming, Nathan	Emily Packard	7 Nov. 1841	Samuel Burras, J.P.
Mingus, Daniel	Sarah Ann Tillotson	20 Dec. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Mingus, John	Lydia Wilbor	27 Apr. 1841	Leonard Hill, M.G.
Mingus, Peter	Sarah Ann Beckwith	13 Dec. 1845	<i>License issued.</i>
Minkle, Daniel	Lucy Ann Smith	14 Nov. 1838	N. D. Smith, J.P.
Minkler, David	Mary Rumsey	29 Feb. 1839	Benj. Wright, M.G.
Mires, James	Lovisa Benjamin	16 June 1844	H. Dwight, —
Mitchell, Johnson	Elizabeth Martin	24 Mar. 1844	Geo. W. Paddock, J.P.
Mockerman, Lewis	Sally Ann Mehrling	20 Aug. 1843	O. W. Slocum, J.P.
Moe, David	Sally Brown	30 Dec. 1840	A. Newton, M.G.
Moffatt, Alfred	Sarah Bowers	18 Oct. 1840	Wm. V. B. Moore, J.P.
Moffitt, Horace	Marietta Moffit	31 Mar. 1842	Sam'l Wadsworth, M.G.
Monroe, Alonzo	Mrs. Harriet Gordon	27 July 1839	Simon D. Fish, M.G.
Montgomery, Alex'r K.	Angeline Reisenger	13 May 1844	T. Dunn, M.G.
Moon, Royal	Julia Brundiage	28 Feb. 1841	Justus Taylor, M.G.
Moon, Stephen V.	Sally June	8 Dec. 1842	Jesse Stow, J.P.
Moore, Edward	Juliette L. Thatcher	25 Feb. 1841	E. M. Wright, J.P.
Moore, George W.	Mary P. Mulford	14 Jan. 1844	John Kelly, M.G.
Moore, Orlando D.	Celestina Pennewell	15 Oct. 1844	Thos. Barkwell, M.G.
Moore, Samuel G.	Mary Ann Renyon	23 Apr. 1840	Wm. Robinson, J.P.
Moore, Thomas M.	Mary Ann Troup	9 May 1841	Wm. V. B. Moore, J.P.
Morehead, George	Susannah Beagle	21 Oct. 1840	Jonathan Prentiss, J.P.
Morehouse, Jarvis	Adelia J. Barnes	10 Sept. 1845	Jeremiah Hall, M.G.
Moreley, Nelson	Laura Robinson	14 Apr. 1842	Sam'l B. Bingham, M.G. <i>License issued.</i>
Morris, Lorenzo J.	Jane A. E. Lee	12 Mar. 1843	Cranford White, J.P.
Morse, Benjamin F.	Susan P. Webster	29 Mar. 1840	S. B. Webster, M.G.
Morse, John E.	Mary Simmons	25 Jan. 1842	Truman Strong, —
Morton, Robert	Ann Maria Ivory	30 June 1842	Henry H. Brown, J.P.
Moss, Ross	Huldah Fay	29 Dec. 1841	<i>License issued.</i>
Mott, Nicholas	Nancy Hatt	29 Nov. 1845	<i>License issued.</i>
Munger, Chapin R.	Mary P. Grinold	21 Nov. 1839	Thos. Griswold, —
Murdick, Samuel	Rebecca Fleeke	2 Nov. 1841	<i>License issued.</i>
Murphy, John	Maria King	24 Dec. 1839	E. W. Hemick, J.P.
Murray, Nelson	Abby Jane (Nabby) Gilson	19 Oct. 1845	VanRensselaer Wall, —
Mushit, John	Mary Ann Sowers	21 Feb. 1843	J. B. Parlin, M.G.
Myers, Allen	Catharine Barnes	1 Jan. 1846	Osborn Monnett, M.G.
Myers, William H.	Mary Gordon	29 Mar. 1846	Benj. E. Parker, M.G.
Myres, Noah	Sally Ann Whitton	5 Dec. 1830	Alongo Manly, —
Nagla, Henry A.	Eliza E. Tinsley	7 Sept. 1840	A. Clark, M.G.
Nash, Harrison	Eliza McConnell	31 Oct. 1841	E. M. Wright, J.P.
Newberry, Stephen	Rachael Palmer	1 Sept. 1840	A. Newton, M.G.
Neidigh, Charles	Mrs. Mary Ann Gould	22 Aug. 1839	B. Boardman, —
Nelson, Truman	Sena French	28 Mar. 1845	Wm. Russell, M.G.
Nettleton, Harman	Sarah Rogers	21 Apr. 1842	D. Gray, —

<i>Groom</i>	<i>Bride</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Married by:</i>
Newman, Augustine	Ordelia A. Smith	16 Aug. 1845	S. Wadsworth, M.G.
Newman, Charles E.	Mary R. Fay	15 Sept. 1842	E. Thompson, M.D.V.
Newman, James S.	Mary Ann Rockwell	14 May 1843	S. Pennewell, J.P.
Newman, Nelson	Maria Gregory	28 July 1842	Lemon Cole, J.P.
Niblack, Thomas W.	Mary Ann Frye	27 May 1841	Francis Childs, M.G.
Nichols (Nickels), David	Clarissa Van Horn	8 Apr. 1845	Hugh Brown, J.P.
Nichols, Ira	Rhoda Smith	12 Feb. 1840	J. B. Parlin, M.G.
Nickerson, Ebenezer B.	Mary Hand	10 June 1841	Jno. Conway, M.G.
Nickerson, John S.	Louisa Maria Edwards	9 Sept. 1843	Asa Curry, J.P.
Niven(s), John B.	Sarah Ann White	22 June 1843	H. G. Dubois, M.G.
Noble, Lucien H.	Martha Hawley	24 June 1840	John M. Booth, M.G.
Nobles, Gustavus	Harriet Fancher	15 Aug. 1839	Wm. Salisbury, —
Northam, William S.	Almeda Smith	15 Apr. 1840	B. B. Johnson, M.G.
Northrup, Mason N.	Sarah H. Nettleton	19 Nov. 1845	Joseph Jones, —
Norton, James H.	Eliza Bott	13 July 1845	R. M. Vining, Elder
Norton, Rufus	Mary Ann Wolcott	16 Nov. 1841	Mr. Palmer, M.G.
Nowland, Reuben	Betsy Elira Curtis	8 July 1838	Sam'l Preston, Mayor
Nyman, Benjamin	Mary E. Nelson	25 Apr. 1844	Levi Sutton, J.P.
Oberser, Daniel	Anna Maria Pahl	— June 1845	F. M. S. Brunner, R.C.Pr.
Oakley, (Ockley),	Emma Forthook	31 Oct. 1839	A. Clark, M.G.
Odell, Ansel	Mary McGee	11 Feb. 1841	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Odell, Daniel	Almira Pettys	11 Feb. 1841	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Ogden, William A.	Betsey Briggs	7 Apr. 1846	<i>Minister not named.</i>
O'Neal, Wm. Henry	Queen Minerva Rude	19 Nov. 1842	J. A. Jones, J.P.
O'Neill, Henry	Betsey Barnes	25 Nov. 1845	Geo. W. Paddock, J.P.
Orsymus, Aubel	Angelina Caswell	16 Aug. 1841	<i>License issued.</i>
Ost, Peter	Eve Kleinfelder	7 Feb. 184— ( <i>prob. 1842</i> )	X. Tschenhenss, Pr.
Ostrander, John R.	Dorcas Miller	27 Jan. 1844	Chester Manville, J.P.
Owen, Epephras B.	Clarissa C. Rusco	24 Jan. 1843	Asa Curry, J.P.
Owen(s), Richard	Mahitabel Brunson	27 Mar. 1845	Amos Ogden, J.P.
Packingham, Abner	Louisa Phillips	6 Apr. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Paddock, John	Elenor Smith	1 Dec. 1844	Lucas Foot, J.P.
Paddock, John	Elizabeth Parrit	12 Dec. 1845	<i>License issued.</i>
Page, Orange E.	Phila Maria Rule	14 Feb. 1843	A. Newton, M.G.
Pahl, Francis	Mariah Ann Simon (Simonis)	2 Dec. 1844	F. M. S. Brunner, R.C.Pr.
Pahl, Peter	Barbara Meyer	25 Jan. 1842	J. E. Freygarig, Pr.
Pahl, Vanderlin	Helena Hill	10 Jan. 1844	S. B. Webster, M.G.
Pain, Frederick C.	Mary Ann Jennings	12 Oct. 1843	Isaac Smith, M.G.
Paine, Ira	Lydia M. Knowlton	6 Nov. 1838	B. B. Judson, M.G.
Paine, Ira	Electa Birdsall	27 Oct. 1838	Alpheus Manly, J.P.
Palmer, David	Jane W. Gregory	10 Jan. 1841	J. Taylor, M.G.
Palmer, Henry	Mary Augusta Newman	10 July 1845	Sabin Hough, M.G.
Palmer, Lorenzo W.	Mary Ann Dickson	21 June 1826	Zesah S. Vail, M.G.
Palmer, Samuel	Caroline Eddy	12 Dec. 1839	J. L. Bostford, J.P.
Parker, E. G.	Julia Ann Mead	16 Nov. 1845	Eli Barnum, J.P.
Parker, Edward	Elizabeth Motter	9 Jan. 1845	W. S. Vermilia, J.P.

<i>Groom</i>	<i>Bride</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Married by:</i>
Parker, George	Amanda Stevenson	30 Dec. — ( <i>prob.</i> 1839)	Jno. Wheeler, Elder
Parker, George	Emily Livermore	14 Mar. 1841	Elder F. P. Hall
Parker, Hiram C.	Belinda Stevens	28 Sept. 1837	Levi R. Sutton, J.P.
Parker, Horace	Laura Ann Hahn	8 Sept. 1843	Seth O. Parker, M.G.
Parker, Samuel	Elizabeth Barnum	19 Feb. 1842	John M. Booth, M.G.
Parker, William	Petsey Fairchild	12 Dec. 1842	Isaac Stow, J.P.
Parker, William	Ann Cook	1 Feb. 1844	Edward Baker, J.P.
Parker, William W.	Ann M. Earl	2 May 1842	James Brewster, —
Parlin, Aaron	Phildelia Isham	20 May 1838	<i>No minister named</i>
Parsons, Burton	Mary D. Burgess	21 Oct. 1839	Sam'l Marks, M.G.
Parson(s), Elirus B.	Mary Ann Howard	26 Sept. 1838	Sam'l Wadsworth, M.G.
Parsons, Henry	Maria Mitchel	13 Dec. 1838	Phineas B. Barber, M.G.
Partello, Washington R.	Sophia W. Steward	28 July 1844	John Kelly, M.G.
Patch, Benedict	Abigail Husted	2 Apr. 1843	Martin Wilcos, M.G.
Pantlin, Charles	Sophia Wise	7 Dec. 1843	A. Newton, M.G.
Patrick, Abel	Margaret Hess	4 Oct. 1842	Dudley Avery, J.P.
Patterson, Francis B.	Jane A. Prentiss	17 Nov. 1840	Asahel Morse, M.G.
Patton, Matthew	Arvilla E. Lindsey	22 Apr. 1846	Joseph Jones, M.G.
Payne, Stephen	Mrs. Adelia Glitton	25 Dec. 1842	Levi R. Sutton, J.P.
Peak, Hiram	Lucinda Fish	26 May 1839	Jonathan Ward, J.P.
Pearl, Oliver S.	Orinda Blackman	2 Jan. 1844	Asa Curry, J.P.
Peas, Henry	Sarah Ann Johnson	1 Nov. 1843	Asa Curry, J.P.
Pease, John	Cynthia Burr	21 July 1843	B. B. Judson, J.P.
Peck, Adonriram	Susannah Cline	12 May 1846	David Franklin, J.P.
Peck, Calvin	Rachael Spurrier	26 June 1843	John Buffington, J.P.
Peck, Eliphalet Barnum	Eliza Ann Reading	17 May 1843	E. Barber, M.G.
Peck, Homer	Eliza Ann Dewitt	2 Sept. 1845	F. P. Hall, M.G.
Peck, Urban	Mary Jane Cogshall	28 Oct. 1845	Levi Farnsworth, M.G.
Pellyes, Chancey E.	Eliza Ann Carpenter	6 Feb. 1841	John Kelly, M.G.
Pelton, Franklin	Eliza A. Davis	13 Dec. 1838	Phineas B. Barber, M.G.
Pelton, Thomas	Betsey Ann Stiles	20 Aug. 1845	John Todd, —
Percy, Asa A.	Lydia A. Fletcher	23 Nov. 1843	Simon R. Bingham, M.G.
Percy, Joseph W.	Lavina Wheeler	4 Jan. 1841	Fred'k Wildman, J.P.
Perkins, E. Bishop	Eliza Allen	2 Apr. 1845	Sabin Hough, —
Perkins, Jesse	Catherine M. Jenne	7 Sept. 1845	Crawford White, J.P.
Perkins, Norton W.	Emily Barnes	23 May 1845	E. Baker, J.P.
Perry, Daniel	Elizabeth Tillson	31 Dec. 1840	Solomon Stevens, —
Pettis, Mead	Amanda Smith	3 Nov. 1838	Thos. Barkdull, —
Petty, Charles B.	Louisa Lake	30 Nov. 1839	Edward Baker, J.P.
Pettys, Daniel	Electa Lascell	21 Jan. 1843	J. Wells, M.G.
Phay, Charles E.	Hannah Aviah Winn	12 Mar. 1846	<i>No minister named.</i>
Phay, Joshua	Sarah Phoenix	3 Apr. 1845	Barney Campbell, J.P.
Phay, Stephen R.	Rebecca Crawford	29 June 1844	Robt. C. McChaney, J.P.
Phelps, Ralph Z.	Martha C. Johnson	22 Nov. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Phelps, Roswell	Rosanna Cole	12 May 1842	David Webb, J.P.
Phelton, Ephraim	Mary M. Gibson	5 Jan. 1840	Leonard Hill, —
Phenix, Reuben	Ann Diamond	28 Apr. 1839	J. Prentiss, J.P.
Phillips, Charles E.	Lucy J. Swift	— Apr. 1844	Wm. White, M.G.
Phillips, Jeremiah	Adelia Washburn	23 July 1838	Henry Morgan, J.P.



<i>Groom</i>	<i>Bride</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Married by:</i>
Phillips, Michael, Jr.	Elizabeth Schwarzenberger	29 July 1844	F. M. S. Brunner, Pr.
Phillips, Zalmuna	Eunice Cable	12 Jan. 1840	Peter Latimer, M.G.
Phillips, Ansel	Pauline Hosford	30 Oct. 1842	Jas. T. Eastman, —
Phillips, Franklin W.	Ann Eliza Love	13 Oct. 1845	Aaron Cook, J.P.
Phillips, George	Martha E. Deyoe	23 Feb. 1846	Huger Brown, J.P.
Phillips, James B.	Lois C. Bentley	17 Feb. 1842	James S. Wilson, J.P.
Phillips, Nathaniel	Nancy Ann Deyoe	1 Oct. 1843	Benj. E. Parker, M.G.
Philmore, William	Belinda Evans	6 Apr. 1845	Lucas Foot, J.P.
Picksley, Welcome	Elethea Secor	20 Dec. 1839	Jacob Roorback, J.P.
Pierce, Joseph S.	Elizabeth Branch	1 Jan. 1840	H. Betts, V.D.M.
Pierce, Lewis	Mary J. Lewis	3 July 1841	A. Newton, M.G.
Pierce, Philo	Elizabeth White	6 Jan. 1847	John Buffington, J.P.
Pilgrim, Charles	Harriet Porter	20 Nov. 1844	M. G. Mead, —
Pillars, James P.	Sarah M. Deming	12 June 1845	H. Dwight, M.G.
Pixley, Aaron	Julanny Converse	8 May 1844	Asa Curry, J.P.
Pixley, Aaron L.	Harriet Round	20 Feb. 1842	F. A. Wildman, J.P.
Pixley, Welcome	(See Picksley)		
Place, Hiram	Susan Lawrence	1 Jan. 1839	Alonzo Manly, J.P.
Plank (Plenk), Jacob	Rosanna Ginder	24 Feb. 1842	F. P. Lane, M.G.
Polly, George A.	Emily Fitch	25 July 1839	Xenophan Betts, —
Pomroy, Stephen	Rhoda Parker	21 Oct. 1840	B. B. Judson, M.G.
Porter, Stephen	Cela Cole	8 Sept. 1844	Robt. McElhany, J.P.
Post, Ashbel G.	Ellen S. Parmenter	31 Mar. 1836	Joseph Crawford, —
Post, Horace	Persis Allen	16 Nov. 1841	D. M. Pratt, J.P.
Post, John	Eunice Carey	21 Jan. 1844	James Wilson, J.P.
Potter, Andrews	Ellen Hall	28 May 1844	Gilbert Crist, J.P.
Potter, Anson	Lydia Mack	19 June 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Potter, Asahel	Abigail Chaffee	11 June 1844	S. B. Guiberson, M.G.
Potter, Aschel	Abigail Johnson	18 Feb. 1841	D. W. Brown, J.P.
Potter, Major B.	Betsey M. Fellows	3 July 1842	F. A. Wildman, J.P.
Powell, George	Margaret Miller	23 Dec. 1837	C. M. Mills, J.P.
Power, John H.	Roxana Melissa Haskell	23 Nov. 1844	J. R. Johnson, —
Powers, Peter	Uphena Hix	24 Nov. 1840	John Wheeler, Elder
Poyer, William	Harriet Peck	8 Oct. 1840	H. C. Skinner, M.G.
Pratt, Amos	Aurelia G. Humphrey	24 Apr. 1845	Eli Barnum, J.P.
Pratt, George W.	Eleanor Owens	18 Dec. 1842	John Wheeler, Elder
Pratt, Nelson	Ezubah Spalding	18 Dec. 1841	Samuel M. Allen, M.G.
Prentiss, Charles P.	Caroline Center	30 June 1842	J. B. Parlin, —
Prentiss, Joseph R.	Mary Center	20 Feb. 1840	E. P. Salmon, M.G.
Preston, Charles A.	Caroline L. Moody	5 July 1839	E. Punderson, M.G.
Preston, Henry	Matilda F. Lockwood	15 Feb. 1846	John Todd, —
Preston, Hiram K.	Nancy Hamilton	7 May 1843	J. B. Parlin, —
Price, Delos	Malusa Judson	25 Dec. 1845	Levi Gifford, J.P.
Price, Henry	Rachael Richardson	11 June 1840	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Price, Nathaniel	Mary De Forrest	20 June 1839	Henry Morgan, J.P.
Priest, Allen	Luretta F. Chandler	10 Mar. 1842	Crawford White, J.P.
Probasco, Henry R.	Mary C. Raymond	10 Apr. 1842	Dudley Avery, J.P.
Probasco, Uzel H.	Phebe Beard	18 Jan. 1846	M. C. Ketcham, J.P.
Propee, Henry H.	Mary Ann Smith	30 Nov. 1845	Richard Biggs, M.G.

<i>Groom</i>	<i>Bride</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Married by:</i>
Prosser, Daniel	Elizabeth Smith	20 Jan. 1842	Wm. Disbro, M.G.
Prosser, Henry H.	Mary Ann Smith	30 Nov. 1845	Richard Biggs, M.G.
Prouty, Hugh T.	Mary S. Ford	12 Nov. 1840	J. B. Parlin, M.G.
Prudden, Ezra	Naoma N. Owen	4 July 1840	J. P. Niles, J.P.
Puffer, Caday	Charlotte Gilbert	24 Oct. 1844	Wm. Russell, J.P.
Pumphrey, Joshua C.	Peggy Karrick	29 July 1841	Jonathan Prentiss, J.P.
Purdy, Henry A.	Margaret House	24 Jan. 1841	Fred'k A. Wildman, J.P.
Putney, Chester A.	Elizabeth Parker	1 Nov. 1843	F. P. Hall, M.G.
Rairdon, Sulvester	Polly Ann Smith	28 Mar. 1845	L. Foot, J.P.
Randall, Thomas	Sarah Ann Yenman	31 Aug. 1839	S. Pennewell, J.P.
Ransom, Isaac	Mary Wright	16 Nov. 1838	Benj. B. Wright, M.G.
Ransom, John C.	Eliza Brown	5 Feb. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Ransom, John C.	Gitty Ann Johnson	15 Dec. 1844	F. P. Hall, M.G.
Rathbun, Charles H.	Clarissa Smith	22 Apr. 1839	W. S. Rose, J.P.
Ray, Benjamin	Sally Squires	5 Apr. 1846	Benj. E. Parker, M.G.
Raymond, James	Mary Ann Barry (or Barney)	25 Dec. 1844	Edward Baker, J.P.
Reae, Abram P.	Minerva P. Dickey	23 Jan. 1839	S. Preston, J.P.
Read, Ransler R.	Syrena M. Blodget	4 Dec. 1843	T. Dunn, M.G.
Reber, George	Amanda Boalt	7 May 1840	A. Newton, M.G.
Reding, Loyal	Mrs. Parmelia Johnson	2 July 1840	A. Clark, M.G.
Reed, Dennis A.	Mariah Moore (Morse)	11 June 1845	O. W. Slocum, J.P.
Reed, Dighton	Lorena M. Gifford	15 July 1842	J. A. Jones, J.P.
Reed, Edwin	Rosamond M. Hubbell	— Sept. 1844	Wm. White, M.G.
Reed, Hiram D.	Ellen (Elena) Wychoff	9 Apr. 1845	Thos. Barkdall, M.G.
Reed, Norton	Ellen R. Wells	15 May 1845	J. B. Parlin, M.G.
Reed, Samuel W.	Adeliza Hosford	3 May 1846	John H. Niles, J.P.
Reimer, James	Adelia Tuttle	1 June 1845	Thos. Johnston, J.P.
Reynolds, Andrew S.	Adeline Stevens	25 Feb. 1845	James A. Jones, J.P.
Reynolds, Benjamin	Sarah Jane Dewit	26 Mar. 1846	John Kelly, M.G.
Reynolds, Lockwood	Betsey Ann Ferguson	4 Oct. 1845	Eli Barnum, J.P.
Reynolds, Lorenzo	Betsy Smith	2 Mar. 1843	G. Evans, M.G.
Reynolds, Obadiah	Mary Miller	26 Oct. 1842	F. A. Wildman, J.P.
Reynolds, Samuel P.	Rebecca Ann Miller	24 Oct. 1844	F. P. Hall, M.G.
Reynolds, William J.	Sarah Sackett	1 Oct. 1839	B. B. Judson, M.G.
Rhoades, John	Juldah Hindley	28 Sept. 1843	James Chollar, J.P.
Rice, Harrison	Christian Sattée (Sattie)	4 Jan. 1844	S. Pennewell, J.P.
Rice, Orrin	Cynthia Harkness	4 Oct. 1843	John Kelly, Elder
Richard, George A.	Emily Phillips	20 Oct. 1842	John Kelly, Elder
Richards, Richard G.	Maria Felton	23 Feb. 1842	John Wheeler, Elder
Richards, William	Mary M. Fackles	17 Feb. 1845	Thos. Johnston, J.P.
Richter, John I.	Henrietta Marvin	10 June 1838	<i>Minister not named.</i>
Rickard, George A.	(See Richard)		
Rickert, John	Ann Gifford	6 Nov. 1844	— McKetchum, J.P.
Riggs, Edward C.	Mary Jane Barber	29 Jan. 1846	R. M. Vining, Elder

<i>Groom</i>	<i>Bride</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Married by:</i>
Roberts, Benjamin F., Jr.	Mariette Jennings	7 Feb. 1842	<i>License issued.</i>
Roberts, Elijah	Sophia Brown	13 June 1838	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Robins, William	Martha Hopkins	5 Dec. 1842	<i>License issued.</i>
Robinson, Andrew	Mary Jane Conway	2 Apr. 1840	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Robinson, Huriah	Mary Johnson	16 Jan. 1842	Chas. B. Simmons, J.P.
Robinson, Issacher	Christine Hultz	15 Sept. 1842	<i>License issued.</i>
Robinson, Isaiah	Jane Knapp	31 Mar. 1839	M. Homan, J.P.
Robinson, John	Catharine Holliday	11 May 1845	Daniel Franklin, J.P.
Robinson, Sylvester S.	Emeline Skinner	20 Oct. 1839	Samuel Marks, M.G.
Robinson, Warner R.	Viletta Mallory	19 Feb. 1843	M. C. Ketchem, J.P.
Rockwood, Reuben	Cynthia Brewster	4 May 1846	<i>License issued.</i>
Rodgers, Myron	Martha Maria Phillips	14 Apr. 1841	Crawford White, J.P.
Roe, Jonas	Ann Keeler	3 Jan. 1846	<i>License issued.</i>
Roe, Mark	Abby Ann Gale	8 Apr. 1843	R. N. Henderson, M.G.
Roe, William	Ruth R. Hicks	10 Jan. 1839	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Roe, William	Hannah Keeler	17 Mar. 1843	S. B. Webster, M.G.
Roe, William	Martha A. Ellenwood	13 Apr. 1846	Abner Sylvester, M.G.
Rogers, James D.	Mary Durgan	6 Dec. 1841	S. Pennewell, J.P.
Rogers, Job	Thankful Chapin	6 Sept. 1840	Patrick Mallory, M.G.
Rogers, Leroy	Elsy Ann Slocum	9 May 1844	M. C. Ketchem, J.P.
Roof, Amos	Rachael Cranager	29 May 1838	Eleazer Day, J.P.
Root, John L.	Maria Carpenter	23 Feb. 1840	A. G. Sutton, J.P.
Root, Perry	Celia Hardy	6 Nov. 1830	John Phillips, M.G.
Rounds, William	Esther Higgins	18 Sept. 1839	Cranford White, J.P.
Rowland, Charles	Lucy M. Segar	3 Nov. 1841	John M. Booth, M.G.
Rowland, Daniel	Harriet R. Chaffee	23 Oct. 1843	<i>License issued.</i>
Rowland, Eber	Jerusha Fowler	10 June 1838	John M. Booth, M.G.
Rowley, Hiram H.	Betsey Ann Signor	9 Mar. 1843	Martin Wilcox, M.G.
Rowlenson, Anthony	Elsy B. Booth	7 June 1838	J. S. Sprague, J.P.
Rowlson, Chancey	Charlotte L. Norton	28 Apr. 1842	R. W. Vining, Elder
Royce, William	Betsey Scammon	22 Dec. 1842	E. P. Salmon, M.G.
Rude, Myron	Mary Ann Penn	22 Dec. 1842	Daniel Morse, J.P.
Ruggles, Charles	Mary Douglass	21 Mar. 1839	E. Barber, —
Ruggles, Henry	Florinda Tillson	9 Jan. 1844	Levi R. Sutton, J.P.
Rumsey, Caleb C.	Phebe Hoppock	15 Nov. 1844	John Wheeler, Elder
Rumsey, Hiram W.	Mrs. Lovenda Dodd	8 May 1842	R. W. Vining, Elder
Rumsey, Jacob B.	Esther Hoppock	25 Apr. 1844	A. R. Crafts, M.G.
Russell, Almon	Elizabeth Curtiss	4 Nov. 1844	<i>License issued.</i>
Russell, Charles B.	Mary E. Wood	15 Dec. 1842	F. P. Hall, Elder
Russell, Francis	Susan Gifford	27 May 1843	Lucas Foot, J.P.
Russell, Henry	Amy Reynolds	9 Dec. 1842	R. Fox, J.P.
Russell, Isaac	Angeline Sisson	12 Sept. 1838	N. A. Swearingen, J.P.
Russell, Leбина	Electa Stocking	29 Nov. 1839	Lara C. Norton, M.G.
Russell, Matthias	Rosina Barbarick	2 Jan. 1842	X. Tschenhenss, Pr.
Russell, Rufus B.	Betsey M. Nims	11 Dec. 1839	X. Betts, V.D.M.

(To be continued in November Magazine.)

## PROPOSED PUBLICATION OF INDEX TO EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA RECORDS

The Charleston (S. C.) Free Library is considering the publication of an INDEX TO CHARLESTON COUNTY WILLS, 1671-1888. The Library will be glad to hear from those interested.



## SIGNERS OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BY NEW JERSEY PATRIOTS

In the August issue of the MAGAZINE, pp. 643-645, appeared a list of those who signed the "Oath of Allegiance" in Trenton between the dates of February 7 and 24, 1777, the name of the signer being followed by the date on which he took the oath. This list was compiled and contributed by Grace L. Olmstead Mershon (Mrs. Irving W.), 159 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J., which information was inadvertently omitted.



## MARRIAGE RECORDS OF HURON COUNTY, OHIO

Referring to one of the marriage records published in August issue (p. 647) an interesting and helpful letter has been received from Miss Mabel J. Curtiss, 548 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J., which reads in part:

"Among those marriages is that of my grandparents *Newell Curtiss* and *Sarah Marilla Sage*. By some way her name was given as *Salbych* and appears that way in other places. That may have been a nickname for her true name was *Sarah Marilla*. She was the daughter of *Roswell Sage* and *Nancy Jewett*. They lived in different places in Huron County, Ohio and their son, *Edwin Augustus Curtiss*, was my father. During her old age *Sarah Marilla Curtiss*, wife of *Newell Curtiss*, lived in my family and I had the responsibility of her old age, death and burial.

"I wish this might be corrected for future records."

## Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by any reader, with name and address. Please give all known data as to names, dates, marriages, and locations of family covered by query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

**J-'48. Baker-Harrison-Mills.**—Jonathan Baker, b. North Carolina (county?), 1760; d. Georgia in 1840's; m. Mary Harrison, b. in N. C., 1762; d. in Washington Co., Georgia, at home of her dau., Mary (Baker) Cone, after 1860. Their children were: Blake, b. 1795; Mary, b. 1792; Jonathan, b. 1801; Thomas Harrison, b. 1807, m. Anna Maria Mills, b. Georgia, 1808; prob. dau. of John Mills, who moved from N. C. to Georgia with Baker family. Wanted Jonathan Baker's Revolutionary service; his ancestry; ancestry of Mary Harrison; proof of Anna Maria Mills parents. Mrs. McCallister Pearce, 500 Avelon Drive, West Memphis, Arkansas.

**J-'48. (a) Collins-Egbert-Peterson.**—Thomas Egbert of Delaware had dau., Anne who m. — Deakynne of Delaware, and Catherine, who m. Thomas Collins from Ireland, and had sons George, and John, who m. Anne Peterson. Wish Revolutionary service of John Collins.

**(b) Chapman-Kirkpatrick.**—James Chapman "was an officer of distinction during Revolutionary War; was entitled to a sword by the government, was in Battle of Long Island, etc." He moved to Virginia, then to Tennessee where he d. in Sumner Co., 1800; m. abt. 1772-1773, Martha Kirkpatrick. Desire proof of Revolutionary service. Mrs. Annie Hail Hoekje, 564 George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

**J-'48. (a) Springer.**—Edward Springer of Dartmouth, Mass., m. Freelove —; had 8 children b. in Dartmouth btwn 1743 and 1760: Ann, Job, James, Samuel, Edward, Stutley, Stephen, Freelove. Ann m. Elisha Mosher and removed to Belgrade, Maine, as did Edward, Stutley and Job. Wish parentage of Edward Springer, and that of his wife, Freelove.

**(b) Osgood** Walker (William,\* Benjamin,\* Benjamin,\* Joseph,\* Samuel\*) m. Polly Reed, who was b. 1780; d. Wilton, Maine, 25 June 1858. Their children, b. at Wilton, were: Hannah, Lucinda, Emeline, Daniel, William Smith, Abigail and Moody. Osgood served in War of 1812. Wish ancestry of his wife, Polly Reed. Mrs. Waldron L. Morse, 11½ Main Street, Springvale, Maine.

**J-'48. Eyman-Sager-Bryan.**—Ulrich Eyman came on ship "Hero" and took Oath in Pennsylvania 27 Oct. 1764. My ancestor, Henry, b. 1758; m. in Rockingham Co., Virginia, 1811, Mary Bryan; their son Henry Bryan Eyman, m. 1841, Mary Ann Baker. Administrations granted on estates of Ulrich Eyman, 1765; Ann Eyman, 1794; Christian Eyman, 1834; Family tradition is that Henry Eyman had two brothers, Christian and Abraham. Wanted birthplace of Ulrich Eyman, name and data on his wife, and all information on Abraham and Christian Eyman. Etta McNamee (Mrs. L. B.), 1758 Juneway Terrace, Chicago 26, Illinois.



**J-'48. Hobbs-Hargis.**—Nathaniel Hobbs, b. Lee Co., Virginia; d. Kentucky, 1863; m. Mildred, dau. of Samuel Hargis. He was a minister. Wanted his parents and grandparents. Mrs. Mamie B. Little, 1510 Varnum Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**J-'48. (a) Conner.**—John Conner, b. in Pennsylvania (prob. Philadelphia) 15 May 1777. Wanted his parents and ancestry.

**(b) Beeler-Shryock.**—Samuel Beeler, b. (prob. Pennsylvania) 1763; m. 1791, Maria, dau. of John Shryock of Hagerstown, Maryland. Wanted parents and ancestry of Samuel Beeler. Mrs. V. R. Conner, 311 Woodrow Avenue, New Albany, Indiana.

**J-'48. (a) Pharr-Bryan.**—Walter Pharr from Ireland to Pennsylvania, 1760; m. there (county?) Sarah Bryan (or O'Brien); in 1768 moved to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Children: Henry, Margaret, Penelope, John, Samuel, Robert, Catherine, William, Walter Smiley, and others. Information and earlier data on Walter Pharr and his wife Sarah Bryan desired.

**(b) Gilmer-Gilmore.**—James Gilmer, b. Augusta Co., Virginia; m. in Virginia, 1771, Margaret —; moved to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. bef. Revolutionary War. Children: John, m. Mary Harris; Elizabeth, m. William W. Spears; Mary, m. Robert T. Plunkett. Have Revolutionary record, but want parent of Margaret and further data on that line and Gilmer line. Patsy Gilmer Denniston (Mrs. Jack), Alma, Arkansas.

**J-'48. Brabston-Bullen.**—John & Thomas Brabston came to Natchez, Adams Co., Mississippi. John m. in 1804, Mary Bullen of Fayette Co., Mississippi. Family tradition says these bros. were from Lexington, Fayette Co., Kentucky. Want information on their parents. Mrs. Milton R. Jones, 151 Cherry Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

**J-'48. Carroll-Fuller.**—John Carroll, b. in New York state (county?), 1753; d. in Canada, 1855; lived in Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; to Michigan in 1789 where he lived 3 years or more at either Cottrellville (now Marine City) or Carsonville. Nancy, dau. of John Carroll in Michigan, James Fuller. Wish information on John Carroll and his daughter Nancy (Carroll) Fuller. Mrs. Neil A. Cameron, 16569 Parkside Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan.

**J-'48. Griffith.**—An early Griffith settler came to Cape Cod in 1660's; later generations on to Western Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. Desire ancestry and data on following New York state Revolutionary soldiers: (1) Stephen Griffith of Albany County Militia. (2) Doane (Done) Griffith, Dutchess County Militia. (3) Barney (Barnabas) Griffith of N. Y. Line and Ulster County Militia. Also, where can information be found on Griffiths once of Patton Mills, Warren County, N. Y., especially old family burying ground. Is there a Griffith Goss or any other descendant living in that vicinity now? Mrs. G. L. Olmstead Mershon, 159 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

**J-'48. (a) Whidbee - Proctor - Hudson.**—Richard Henderson Whidbee b. in North Carolina near line btwn Chowan and Perquimans Counties; m. (1) 11 Dec. 1809, Mary Proctor; (2) 18 June 1832, a widow, Nancy (Hudson)

Bogue. Children: 1st marriage—Thomas and Elizabeth; by 2nd—Richard and Elsbury Riddick Whidbee—the latter, father of querist. Would like ancestry of Richard Henderson Whidbee. There was a 1st Lieut. Richard Whidbee of Revolutionary War. Does he descend from this Richard?

**(b) Keaton-Overman.**—Thomas Keaton, d. 20 Feb. 1874; m. 26 Jan. 1841, Martha Overman; lived in Pasquotank County, N. C.; had 13 children. Who were his parents? One descendant thinks they were Robert & Mary (Cheshire) Keating, but would like proof. Mrs. J. N. Keaton, Route 1, Box 110, Elizabeth City, N. C.

**J-'48. (a) Jackson-Adams.**—Asa Jackson m. (1) name of wife unknown; (2) in Hinesburg, Vermont, Polly Adams. Family lived in Vermont in 1815; later among first settlers of Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y. Children—by his first wife—Eliphlet, Susan, Lydia, Abigail, Asa, Jr., Elijah, Johial, Sybil. Can anyone furnish her name and parentage.

**(b) Babcock-Mott.**—Simon Babcock, Jr., b. Westerly, Rhode Island, 1781, m. in Alburg, Vermont, 31 Aug. 1806, Betsy Mott. Who was his first wife. He had daughter, Sarah, b. 10 Dec. 1804. This family also among first settlers of Bombay Co., N. Y. Mrs. Ruth Griffin, 20 Walton Street, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

**J-'48. (a) Jordan-Barwin-Bavin.**—Wanted parents and ancestry of Arthur Jordan, b. abt. 1629; m. Elizabeth Barwin (or Bavin). He was bro. of Col. George Jordan, Atty. General of Virginia.

**(b) Flood-Washington.**—Want ancestry and data on Capt. John Flood, who m. Margaret —; from England to Virginia in 1610. His dau., Mary, m. in Surry Co., Virginia, John Washington. Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 302, Pecos, Texas.

**J-'48. (a) Link-Richter-Kilmer.**—William Link m. abt. 1800, Lydia dau. of Johannes & Catherine (Reigenberger) Richter. She was bapt. in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 19 June 1785. Children: Catherine, b. 25 Sept. 1803; bapt. at same church, 15 Jan. 1804; John, b. 1805; Elizabeth, b. 1810; Peter Hiram, b. 1812; James T.; Emery; Abram; William; Ann. Was this William who m. Lydia, the William Link bapt. at St. Paul's in Red Hook, 16 Sept. 1781, son of William & Maria (Kilmer) Link who left Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1785 and went to live at Copake, Columbia Co., N. Y.; was he a son of John Line (bro. of William of Rhinebeck and Copake) or was he of some other Link (Lynch, Lynck) family? William & Lydia (Richter) Link were living in Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1820; later removed to Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he d. 1831 and she d. in 1836. Any help will be appreciated.

**(b) Campbell-Shannon-McKeown.**—James Campbell of Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., had son Robert Campbell, b. Londonderry, N. H., 20 Aug. 1777, who was killed 6 Aug. 1777 at Battle of Oriskany; m. at Rensselaer, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 25 Mar. 1765, which marriage is recorded at Trinity Church, New York City; their children—Jennet, m. Evert Lansing; Sarah, m. John Ostrander; Samuel R., m. Sarah Mynders. Margaret (Shannon) Campbell m. (2) at Rensselaer,

N. Y., 9 Aug. 1780, James McKeown who was b. in Ireland, 24 July 1745; d. at Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 11 Mar. 1812; also a Revolutionary soldier. They had one child, Elizabeth McKeown, who m. Hon. Abel French of Schodack, N. Y. As both marriages of Margaret Shannon took place in Rensselaer (then Albany) Co., it would seem that she was of one of the Scottish families of central or southern Rensselaer Co. Who were her parents? Mrs. Bessie C. Bingham, 501 Waverly Street, Waverly, N. Y.

**J'48. (a) Moore-McGlochlin.**—Jessie Moore left his home in one of the Carolinas at 17 yrs. of age and went to Henderson Co., Kentucky, where he m. Sarah McGlochlin. Children: Alexander; Silas; John Lynch, b. 1806, m. Mary Boone; Margaret; Matricia, m. George Gates; Green Berry, m. Mary Beckley; Celia, m. ——— Gates. Would like parents of both Jessie Moore and his wife Sarah McGlochlin. Also, would like contact with descendants; know the descendants of John Lynch Moore. Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Hundley, 625 Grant Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**J'48. (a) Smith-Stauffer.**—Henry Smith lived in Dunbar Twp., Fayette Co., Penna. in 1800 when he bought land in Bullskin Twp., same county, from Andrew Shallenberger and Abraham Stauffer. He m. Barbara Stauffer, who d. in 1847; he d. 1829; their children were: Jacob, Henry, Francis, m. ——— Newcomer; Anna, m. ——— Striker; Elizabeth, m. ——— Immel; Barbara, m. ——— Buttermore. Want Revolutionary record of Henry Smith, date of his marriage and any other information.

**(b) Stockdale.**—William & Sarah (Fieldway) Stockdale (Quakers) had son Thomas, b. Montgomery Co., Penna., 1754, who was living in Upper Dublin Twp., Montgomery Co., 1726; moving to Washington Co., abt. 1799, where he m. (2) Amy, dau. of Joseph & Deborah (Hill) Allen. Want name and ancestry of his first, who d. abt. 1781; her sons were William, Thomas and John Stockdale. Did Thomas Stockdale sign Oath of Allegiance or render any patriotic service during Revolutionary War? Miss Jessie Brownweller, 516 West 6th Street, Sedalia, Missouri.

**J'48. Woods-Nuss.**—Pierce Woods m. in Baltimore, Md., 2 Feb. 1810, Anna Maria, dau. of George & Elizabeth ( ) Nuss, who was bapt. in Evangelical Church, Frederick, Frederick Co., Md., 29 Jan. 1783. They had at least 3 children—the eldest being Maria Martina, b. at Frederick 30 Jan. 1811, m. in Baltimore, 22 May 1832, John Frederick Entz. Father of Pierce Woods may have come from West Indies or with the Palatines. Wish name of his parents and full information. Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, 2 Cobb Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

**J'48. (a) Massey-Choplin.**—Massey family settled in Maryland, later to Culpeper Co., Virginia. Samuel Massey m. 1794, Olive, dau. of Mordecai Choplin (Champlain or Chambley). She was b. 18 Oct. 1771. Their children: Nancy, Demsey, Betsey, Hezekiah, Ellis Henderson & Salley. Samuel was in War of 1812 and d. abt. 1815. Would like to have his birth date, his parents and all data available on both Massey and Choplin families. Was John Massey, 1st Lieut. Maryland Militia his father?

**(b) Marshall-Clutch.**—James Marshall m.

Martha Clutch of Philadelphia, Penna., an orphan living with her sister Elizabeth and brother Allen. Children of James & Martha (Clutch) Marshall—Elizabeth, Margaret, James, John, William, Martha, Maria & Charles. Family moved from Philadelphia to Lexington, Fayette Co., Kentucky, and later to Illinois. The mother of Martha Clutch was Martha Coat(e)s. Would appreciate all possible data on Clutch family, also information on Coats. Mrs. S. L. Heaps, 312 East Central Blvd., Kewanee, Illinois.

**J'48. (a) Rogers-Merritt.**—Crawford Rogers, b. 1807, m. in Upson Co., Georgia, 24 Mar. 1840, Malinda DeLaney Merritt, b. 1818. Children: Lucretia, b. 11 Feb. 1841; Creedwell, b. 1843; Rebecca, b. 1847; Amanda, b. 1848; Ed. Wish parents of both Crawford and Malinda, with data.

**(b) Caldwell-Adams.**—John Caldwell, b. abt. 1800, m. Susan ——— (was she an Ivey?); lived in Upson Co., Georgia. Their dau., Mary Elizabeth, b. 16 July 1845, m. Joseph, son of Benjamin & Emily ( ) Adams, who was b. 25 Jan. 1843. Benjamin Adams, b. 1803; will probated in Upson County, 1863. Wish all information possible on John Caldwell and his ancestry. Mrs. I. J. Ellington, 307 Indian River Dr., Cocoa, Florida.

**J'48. Shigley-Simpson-Flood-Mercer-Baker.**—William L. Shigley m. Cynthia Simpson both prob. b. in Virginia, lived in Ohio, d. in Indiana. They had 1. Robert, who m. Nancy, dau. of Jonathan Flood. 2. John. Children of Robert & Nancy (Flood) Shigley—Barbara; Frederick; Robert, m. prob. in Ohio, Jane Baker, who d. abt. 1957 in Indiana; Jonathan; Nancy, m. John Faulk of Dayton, Ohio; Mary; John, Rachel, m. ——— Smith; George; Lewis, b. Zenia, Greene Co., Ohio, 1843, m. Lydia Blencoe; Noah. During the Revolution this family name was changed from VonZeckley to Shigley. Nancy Flood's mother or grandmother said to be a Mercer of Virginia. Francis Flood m. in Frederick Co., Virginia, Nancy, dau. of Gideon Mercer. Gideon Mercer m. (1) in 1729, Ann Harper—had son Gideon; (2) in 1740, Mary Harper—had dau. Nancy. Can anyone connect Nancy Flood, wife of William L. Shigley with this Flood-Mercer family? Also wish ancestry of William L. Shigley and his wife Cynthia Simpson. Mrs. Wm. F. Wood, 1449 North Clay Avenue, Springfield, Missouri.

**J'48. (a) Carroll-Collins.**—William Carroll m. Mahala, dau. of James Collins; during 1850's living in Missouri; both families from Virginia—possible Isle of Wight County. Wish ancestry of William & Mahala, with full data.

**(b) Buckley-Bratton.**—Marion Spence Buckley (1826-1924) m. Mary P. Bratton (1830-1886); both b. in Tennessee. Wish their ancestry with all information available. Mrs. Earl Galloway, 6149 Nogales Street, Riverside, California.

**J'48. (a) Tucker-Hoskins.**—Ephraim Tucker, b. 1692/3; d. Bolton, Connecticut, 10 Jan. 1759; m. 6 Feb. 1732, Jane, dau. of Anthony Hoskins of Hartford. Children: Joseph, b. 1735; Elijah, b. 1737; Phebe, b. 1738/39; Mabel, b. 1740; Dorothy, b. 1741; Charity, b. 1742/43; Reuben, b. 1747; Ashbel, b. 1750/51; Elisha; John; Dorcas. Was Ephraim Tucker nephew of Mary Tucker "of England" who married at Windsor, Connecticut, 10 Oct. 1672, Thomas<sup>2</sup> (Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) Dibble, and who had son Ephraim<sup>1</sup>.

Dibble? Ephraim & Jane (Hoskins) Tucker had several sons in the Revolutionary War.

(b) **Tucker-Bartlett.**—Elijah Tucker, Jr., b. at Bolton, Tolland Co., Connecticut, 24 Aug. 1766; m. abt. 1786, Experience Bartlett. Children: Elizabeth, b. 10 Feb. 1787; Elijah, b. 25 Dec. 1790; Achsah, bapt. 8 Nov. 1795; Willard, bapt. 27 Apr. 1800; Hiram, bapt. 1 Oct. 1802; Dalford, bapt. 16 June 1805—all b. at Bolton. Family left Bolton (part set off as Vernon in 1808) abt. 1807 to 1810. Where did they go; elsewhere in Conn.; to Mass., Vermont or New York state? Was Experience a younger dau. of Edmund<sup>4</sup> (Samuel,<sup>3</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>) Bartlett of Bolton and Ellington, Conn., or an older dau. of Edmund's son Eliphas, who was b. in Somers, Conn. 13 Aug. 1821, and served in Revolutionary War. Mrs. Bessie C. Bingham, 501 Waverly Street, Waverly, N. Y.

**J-48. Underwood - Bennett.**—Benjamin & Mary (Hull) Underwood of Jamestown, R. I., had son Robinson Pitt, b. 11 Oct. 1771; d. 15 Mar. 1837; m. Mary Bennett, b. 10 Feb. 1787; d. 21 Feb. 1852. Children: Mary, b. 1799, d. 1812; Benjamin, b. 1800 (gr. grandfather of querist); Elizabeth, b. 1803, d. 1827 unmd.; Damaris, b. 1805, m. Aaron Vail; Phoebe, b. 1807, d. 1807; Samuel, b. 1808, d. 1808; Sarah, b. 1811, m. George Rikert. Wanted places of birth and marriage of this couple; also names of Mary Bennett's parents with data. Clara E. Hansen, 1141 19th Street, San Pedro, California.

**J-48. (a) Walls-Hidgen.**—Spencer Walls, b. Marshall Co., Tennessee, d. in Louisiana bef. 1850; m. Anna (or Annie) Hidgen, b. prob. in Virginia, 1798, d. Crawford Co., Missouri 1893. Children: James Irwin, Elizabeth Elinor, Merritt, Martha Ann & William Monroe. Was Spencer Walls related to Major Walls of Maury Co., Tennessee, 1850 Census, age 65, b. in Va., with Elizabeth, 71; Catherine, 33; Grandison, 31 and Georgiana, 29? Also want parents of Annie Hidgen, with data. Was she dau. of Charles Hidgen who applied for Revolutionary pension from King George Co., Virginia, in 1832?

(b) **Wheeler-Hastings.**—Want parents of Rebecca Hastings who m. in New Hampshire, 1805, Luther Wheeler. She was b. in Massachusetts, 1785; d. near Wheelersburg, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1857. Mrs. Gladys Wheeler Rose, 1658 St. Louis Street, Springfield, Missouri.

**J-48. (a) Lipscomb-Thompson-Clarke.**—John Lipscomb, b. prob. in Virginia (when?) was living in Spartanburg District, S. C., when his son, James Monroe Lipscomb was b. 4 Oct. 1820; also had dau. Betsy, and had a bro. Edward (Ned) Lipscomb. James Monroe Lipscomb m. in S. C. 4 Aug. 1844, Martha Jennett, dau. of Robert & Martha (Clarke) Thompson. Wish all possible information on any of the above.

(b) **Johnson-Hellums-Tankersley.**—Greef Johnson, b. 10 Nov. 1788; d. at Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Arkansas; m. in Tennessee abt. 1807, Mary (Polly) Hellums; removed to Alabama, then Mississippi and Arkansas. Their dau. Malinda m. Zachariah Taliaferro Tankersley, son of Rowland Tankersley. Was Greef Johnson a Captain from Mississippi in War of 1812? Who were his parents—from Virginia to Knox Co., Tennessee? Wish to correspond with interested descendants of Johnson, Tankersley and Hellums families. Mrs.

Richard E. Callender, 209 Lee Ave., College Station, Texas.

**J-48. Bedford-Flippen-Pearson-Hamlett.**—Stephen Bedford d. in Cumberland Co., Virginia—will prob. 1758; m. Elizabeth Flippen. Their son Stephen m. Frances Watson Pearson and lived in Charlotte Co. and had dau. Rebecca, who m. in Pittsylvania Co., abt. 1778, William Hamlett. Wish to have proof of any Revolutionary service rendered by either Stephen Bedford or his son-in-law William Hamlett. Mrs. Carl M. Eddins, 511 Eddy Street, Pecos, Texas.

**J-48. (a) Grant.**—Nathan Grant m. Rhoda —and lived in Wayne Co., N. Y., during early 1800's. Children: Charles, Nathan, Stacy, John, Nancy, Betsy and possibly others. Who were Rhoda's parents? Wish ancestry of both Nathan and Rhoda with proof of any Revolutionary service.

(b) **Treatte-Bennett.**—Francis Treatte m. Betsy Bennett (she m. 2nd Jonathan Hayward) and lived near Nunda, — Co., N. Y. Their dau. Priscilla, b. 6 Oct. 1816, m. Charles, son of Nathan & Rhoda ( ) Grant. Wish ancestry of Francis Treatte and his wife Betsy Bennett with proof of any Revolutionary service in either line. (Miss) Doris Frykman, 515 S. Jewett Street, Howell, Michigan.

**J-48. (a) Ulery-Sleator.**—William Ulery m. in Knox Co., Ohio, 1836, Phoebe Sleator, b. 1814; d. 1847. She had a bro. Silas Sleator who lived in Charlotte, Michigan, after Civil War. Would appreciate full data on Phoebe—place of birth, parents and ancestry. Was she a descendant of John Sleator, Revolutionary soldier, who was in Franklin Co., Pennsylvania, in 1790? Her parents may have been Henry & Sarah ( ) Sleator.

(b) **Alexander.**—John Alexander, d. in Liberty Twp., Columbia Co., Pennsylvania, leaving wife Nancy; children William, Robert, John, James, Sarah Griffin, Elizabeth Dale, Nancy Housel and Rebecca Housel. He had a sister-in-law Jane Stone, and son-in-law William Dale. Did he live in Northumberland or Northampton Co., Penna. in 1790? Was he the John Alexander who served from latter county during Revolution? Wish data on this family. Mary K. Werkman, 7139 South Normal Blvd., Chicago 21, Illinois.

**J-48. (a) Bressler-Boyer.**—Nicholas Bressler d. 1843, m. Elizabeth Boyer, lived in Lancaster and Center Cos., Pennsylvania. Would like parents of both, a list of their children with dates, marriages, locations and any other information.

(b) **Moyer.**—John Moyer of Robeson Twp., Berks Co., Penna., wrote will in May 1796. Wish name of his wife, all children with their marriages and other data; also proof of any Revolutionary service. Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, 608 Lincoln Street, Wayne, Nebraska.

**J-48. (a) Jackson - Sanford - Glascock.**—Joseph & Nancy (Sanford) Jackson had dau. Frances, who m. at Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Virginia, 28 Feb. 1791, George, son of Thomas & Katie (Rector) Glascock of same county. Would like ancestry and any data concerning Joseph Jackson and Nancy Stanford.

(b) **Booe-Harwood.**—Joseph Booe m. Rachel Harwood and lived near Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., North Carolina. Their eldest child, John, b. 17 Dec. 1803. Family moved to Indiana abt. 1825. Want any information concerning Joseph Booe

and his ancestry. Katherine Glascock Cory (Mrs. Wayne M.), "Campbelland," Veedersburg, Indiana.

**J-'48. Peters-Wilhelm.**—Henry Peters m. Rebecca Wilhelm and moved from Fayette Co., Penna., to Scioto Co., Ohio, abt. 1816. They have descendants in Lawrence Co., Ohio, and Greenup Co., Kentucky. Wish parents, places of birth, and any information on both. Would like proof of Revolutionary service in either Peters or Wilhelm line. Mrs. Hugh C. Livingstone, 1295 Ethel Ave., Lakewood, Cleveland 7, Ohio.

**J-'48. Cuthbert-Cross.**—Who were the parents of the following children—Lloyd, Blenda & Almira Cuthbert (Cutbeth or Cudberth). Almira b. Rutland, Rutland Co., Vermont, 23 Aug. 1805. Their mother m. (2) Daniel Cross and had 2 children—Susan & Daniel. Their father supposed to have been Revolutionary soldier. Would appreciate proof of service, his name and any other information. Harry A. Biederman, Osseo, Minnesota.

**J-'48. (a) Perry-Davis.**—William S. Perry of South Kingston, Washington Co., R. I., m. in 1821. Lois Davis, who was b. 13 June 1796; also of South Kingston. Two of their children were Lois Anthony and Preserved, which indicates descent from Moses Davis, Sr., who d. 1816, and m. (1) in 1762, Lois Anthony. Wish data on parents of Lois (Davis) Perry.

(b) **Hobbs.**—Maurice\* & Theodate (Batchelder) Hobbs had son Jonathan, b. Hampton, Rockingham Co., N. H., 18 Nov. 1718. Among his children were: Susanna, bapt. 1743, Morrice, b. 1745, Anna, b. 1747 at Kingston, same county. Did he also have Jonathan, bapt. at Falmouth, (Massachusetts?) 1750 and Josiah, b. 1762? Wish Revolutionary record and date of death for Jonathan Hobbs, and particularly name of his wife. Mrs. Carl L. A. Schmidt, 2612 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley 4, California.

**J-'48. Jones-Madison.**—John Jones, b. 1736, d. btwn. 1819 and 1824; m. Ann Madison, who d. 1819. They were of King George and Carolina Counties, Virginia. Wish parents of both, with data; also names of their children. Mrs. David R. Rubin, 4676 St. Clair Avenue, North Hollywood, California.

**J-'48. (a) Humphreys - Gordon.**—Uriah Humphreys (Humphries-Umpries) b. 1796; d. Linn (now Sullivan) Co., Missouri, 1842; m. in Gibson Co., Indiana 25 May 1815, Rachel, dau. of Samuel Gordon, Sr. She was b. in South Carolina; d. Gibson Co., 1835. Uriah Humphreys served from this county in War of 1812. Where was he born; who were his parents. Also wish ancestry of Rachel Gordon; was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

(b) **Constant.**—John Constant d. Sullivan Co., Missouri, 1 Aug. 1846; wife's name not known—may have been Margaret. Children: Eleanor H., Andrew J., Margaret A., William F. & Mary Ann. John Constant served in War of 1812, 4th Kentucky Inf., although he may have been from Ohio. Wish any possible information on John Constant or his ancestors. Mrs. Cleo Humphreys Moore, R.F.D., Osgood, Missouri.

**J-'48. Richardson.**—Daniel Richardson, b. (Kent Co., Maryland?) d. Franklin Co., Missouri, 1820; m. (Kent Co., Maryland?) 1783, Nancy —; lived in Virginia, Kentucky, Ten-

nessee and Missouri. Did he have Revolutionary service; who was his wife? Children: Polly, Naomie, Elizabeth, Gideon, Amos, Sarah, Richard, Benjamin, Susanna, Aaron, Anna, Damaras, Daniel, Nancy, Clayton & Joab. Wish any information on Daniel & Nancy ( ) Richardson. Mrs. F. W. Farrar, 912 Electric Avenue, Salem, Oregon.

**J-'48. Smith-Sharp.**—Daniel Smith m. (prob. in Tennessee) Mary Shockley. In 1790 he became Territorial Secretary for Tennessee. His dau. Judith m. William Sharp and moved to Baldwin Co., Georgia; their son, Gee, m. in Meriwether Co., Georgia, Tabitha White; a niece m. — Upshaw. Wish dates for Daniel Smith; also information on White line. Mrs. C. L. Cabe, Texarkana, Arkansas.

**J-'48. Crawford-Hutchinson.**—James Crawford m. Jennet (or Jane) Hutchinson, who was a sister of Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Jackson—mother of Andrew Jackson. The Crawfords lived in the Waxhaw Settlement of Chester Co., South Carolina, and had 4 sons and 4 daus. Would like to have names of all these daus. with their marriages. Rose Rogers Bowman (Mrs. Arthur), 1115 S. W. 11 Avenue, Portland 5, Oregon.

**J-'48. Boone-Mayberry.**—George Boone, b. 1759; d. in Berks Co., Penna., 30 Jan. 1824; m. Berks Co. 6 Aug. 1781, Margaret Mayberry (1758-1824). Wish proof of his Revolutionary service. Minnie Mead (Mrs. A. E.), York, Nebraska.

**J-'48. (a) Woodward.**—Isom Woodward d. Richland Co., South Carolina, 1847; m. Nancy —. Among their children were Sarah, m. in 1813, John W. House & a son Lewellen, d. 1862. Wish ancestry and all possible data for both Isham and Nancy ( ) Woodward.

(b) **Williams-Killingsworth.**—Green Williams m. Nancy Killingsworth of Richland Co., South Carolina, who d. 1838. Children: Joel, Green Killingsworth, Nathan D. & Sarah. Wish data on Nancy. Was she a dau. of Jacob Killingsworth? (Miss) Marie Williams, P. O. Box 216, Summerton, South Carolina.

**J-'48. Crain-Walton.**—John Crain m. abt. 1700, Amelia Walton; moved from Georgia to Knox Co., Tennessee. Wish ancestry of Amelia. Also wish to correspond with anyone related to Gov. George Walton of Georgia, Signer of Declaration of Independence. Mrs. John H. Hanley, Monmouth, Illinois.

**J-'48. Harrah-Neil.**—Alexander Harrah m. in Pennsylvania (county?) abt. 1804, Jane Neil (or Neal), who was b. in that state. Wanted her ancestry. Mrs. Hanley Brown, 307 West Monroe Street, Springfield, Illinois.

**J-'48. (a) Steadman-Perry.**—Thomas & Hannah (McCoon) Steadman had son Thomas, b. 10 Oct. 1730, who m. Mary, dau. of Benjamin & Susan (Barker) Perry. She was b. 19 Nov. 1735; both of Rhode Island. Wanted names of their children, with data.

(b) **Stedman.**—Wish information on Thomas Stedman, Corporal in Capt. Andrew Lewis' company, French & Indian War, July 1754, Augusta Co., Virginia. Did he have a family? James E. Steadman, 3052 North Kenmore Avenue, Chicago 13, Illinois.

**J-'48. (a) Thomas-Conwell-Holmes.**—Wish ancestry of 3 Thomas sisters: Mary, m. Berkeley Co., Virginia (now W. Va.) 10 Feb. 1803, William



Conwell; Rebecca, m. Jefferson Co., Ohio 11 June 1809, Obidiah Holmes; Annah, of whom, no record. Previously, family lived at or near Winchester, Frederick Co., Virginia.

(b) **McCarty-Conner.**—Wish ancestry of 3 McCarty brothers: Benjamin, m. in Shenandoah Co., Virginia 20 Aug. 1788, Sarah, dau. of James Conner. The brothers moved to Grainger Co., Tennessee, where James was killed by Indians. Benjamin helped organize this county; later moving to Franklin Co., Indiana. Derby (or Darby) said to have moved to Sand Mountain (county?), Alabama.—would like record of his family. O. U. Conwell, Box 412, San Diego, California.

**J-48. Powers-Harmon.**—Jonas & Edith (Adams) Powers had son Jona, who m. 1770, Jerusha Harmon. Both families of Vermont. Wish Revolutionary record of Jonas Powers; also parents of his mother, Edith Adams—said to have been related to family of President John Adams. Bess Kilgore Gilchrist (Mrs. M. D.), 117 8th Street, Columbus, Mississippi.

**J-48. Walker-Arnold.**—Henson Walker, b. Maryland 7 Nov. 1787; d. Howell, Livingston Co., Michigan, 20 Nov. 1853; m. (1) in Maryland, a widow — ( ) Arnel (or Arnold), of whose plantation he was overseer. Their two children were Perry, b. in Maryland 1810; d. in New York, 1874; Mary Ann, b. Maryland 1813; d. in Michigan. Henson Walker m. (2) abt. 1815, Matilda Arnold, dau. of his first wife. They had 10 children—2 b. in Maryland, 7 in N. Y. and 1 in Michigan. Want proof that Henson was son of Richard Walker, b. Maryland, 1755; d. 1830; with wife Polly —, b. 1758, d. 1818. Also need place of residence, and Revolutionary service with data. Mrs. Lewis R. Walker, 703 W. Sibley, Howell, Michigan.

**J-48. Carnahan.**—Adam Carnahan, b. at or near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, 22 Nov. 1777. He and his bro. Andrew J. were early settlers in Mercer Co., Penna. Wish names of parents with dates, locations and other data; also Revolutionary service of their father. Nancy C. Morrow, 109 Hill Street, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

**J-48. Catlett-Collins-Herndon-Riddle.**—Mary Ella Catlett b. Louisville, Kentucky, 13 Nov. 1886, dau. of William Catlett, who d. in Louisville, 1911 and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth Herndon, b. Virginia; d. 19 Aug. 1898. She is great granddau. of Gideon & Fanny (Riddle) Herndon, and George (?) & Nancy (Collins) Catlett. Wish all possible information on this family. Virginia Young Hendry (Mrs. Harold), Indian River Road, City Point, Florida.

**J-48. Abbe-Parsons-Chapman.**—Samuel Abb, b. Ashford, Connecticut, 21 Mar. 1727/28; d. Willington, Conn., 12 Sept. 1794; m. at Willington, 8 May 1750, Lucy Parsons. Dorothy (Dolly) Abbe m. at Willington, 10 Apr. 1788, Jason Chapman, who was b. at Stafford, Conn. 20 Feb. 1749; d. at Willington, 14 Apr. 1796. Children: Mary, Lucy & Jason. Wish Revolutionary service for both Samuel Abbe and Jason Chapman. Mrs. Anna V. Peterson, Box 389, Thermopolis, Wyoming.

**J-48. (a) Graham-McCarroll.**—William Graham, b. in Virginia; m. Margaret McCarroll; 11 children. One son, Thomas Jefferson, b. in Kentucky; m. (1) Mary Ann Gilmore; (2) Mar-

garet Ann Harve Juneau—14 children. This family moved from Missouri to Millville, Jo Daviess Co., Illinois; lived a number of years in Warren, same county. William Graham's father, or perhaps grandfather, came from Ireland. Is there Revolutionary service in this line?

(b) **Montgomery-Saddler-Houch.**—Capt. Robert Montgomery, Civil War, Regt. 33, Co. S., 9th Brig., 3rd Div., Ohio Volunteers, had sister, Mary Emmeline Montgomery who m. John Houch, Bapt. minister of Hopewell, Muskingum Co., Ohio. Her mother's name was Sally Ann Saddler (or Stabler). Is there Revolutionary service in this line; do they descend from Gen. Richard Montgomery who was killed battle of Quebec, 31 Dec. 1775? Mrs. R. B. Huston, Salem, Nebraska.

**J-48. (a) Hicks-Steiner.**—James P. Hicks, b. Arkansas (county?) 6 Apr. 1846; d. Bryan, Texas, 24 July 1882; m. (when, where?) Emma E., dau. of Joe Steiner. She was b. in Alabama (county?) 29 Nov. 1850; d. Iola, Texas 20 Mar. 1816. Wish parents and all data concerning James P. & Emma E. (Steiner) Hicks.

(b) **Mayes-Foster-Briscoe.**—John & Anna (Foster) Mayes (or Mays) had dau. Adeline, b. Wimberly [sic] Co., Mississippi, 20 Nov. 1834; d. Rosenberg, Fort Bend Co., Texas, 5 Apr. 1911, who m. (where?) 23 Mar. 1854, Robert Parmenas Briscoe of Claiborne Co., Mississippi. Wish parents and all possible data on John & Anna (Foster) Mayes. Mrs. Calvin Case, Wharton, Texas.

## Answers

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with references and proof. They must bear full name and address of sender but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-48—January 1948; B-48—February 1948 and so on through K-48—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and in parentheses the page number.

It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed on to querist.

**H-48. (p. 653) Turner-Howard.**—Considering the names and the location of the following family, it would seem that there must be close connection btwn these persons and the Howard-Turner family of query.

Thomas Turner, b. 1734; d. 1822; m. Catherine Smith; took Oath of Allegiance in *Rowan Co., North Carolina* 30 May 1778. His will dated Oct. 1811 (Book C, p. 254, Madison County) mentions brothers Phillip and John; also names following children: Rachel (b. 21 Jan. 1755; m. — Barnes); Edward (b. 12 Sept. 1760); Rebecca (b. 1 May 1762, m. Benjamin Howard); Sarah (b. 6 Aug. 1764, m. — Martin); Thomas (b. 17 May 1766, m. Nellie Dell); Hannah (b. 28 Aug. 1768, m. — Martin); Elenor (b. 1 Feb. 1770, m. — Johnson); Smith (b. 1 Jan. 1776); William (b. 10 Jan. 1778); Catharine (b. 11 Oct. 1780). Mrs. J. A. Day, Box 191, Corbin, Kentucky.



# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Season 1948-49

1948

## SEPTEMBER

- 4—Gay Time
- 11—Gay Time
- 13-14—American Assoc. for the  
Advancement of Science
- 18—Gay Time
- 25—Gay Time

## OCTOBER

- 2—Gay Time
- 3—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 4—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 6—French Ballet
- 7—French Ballet
- 9—Gay Time
- 10—Central Union Mission
- 11—Vasos Argyris
- 12—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 13—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 14—National Symphony Orchestra
- 16—Gay Time
- 17—Christian Science
- 19—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 22—Harvest of Harmony
- 23—Gay Time
- 24—National Symphony Orchestra
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 29—Matheu Mezzanotti
- 30—Gay Time
- 31—Federation of Churches
- 31—Patrice Munsell

## NOVEMBER

- 6—Gay Time
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—Ballet Theatre
- 10—Ballet Theatre
- 11—Ballet Theatre
- 12—National Geographic Society
- 13—Gay Time
- 14—Ginette Neveu
- 15—City of Hope Auxiliary
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Austrian Institute
- 19—National Geographic Society
- 20—Gay Time
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 23—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 26—National Geographic Society
- 27—Gay Time
- 28—Ezio Pinza
- 29—Rudolf Serkin

## DECEMBER

- 1—French National Orchestra
- 2—Westminster Choir
- 3—National Geographic Society
- 4—Gay Time
- 6—Third Church Christ Scientist
- 7—Lily Pons
- 8—National Lutheran Chorus
- 10—National Geographic Society
- 11—Gay Time
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Washington Choral Society
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 17—National Geographic Society
- 18—Gay Time
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 25—Gay Time
- 28—Philadelphia Orchestra

1949

## JANUARY

- 1—Gay Time
- 5—National Symphony Orchestra
- 7—National Geographic Society

1949

## JANUARY

- 8—Gay Time
- 9—First Piano Quartet
- 11—Jussi Bjoerling
- 13—Boston Symphony
- 14—National Geographic Society
- 15—Gay Time
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra
- 21—National Geographic Society
- 22—Gay Time
- 23—National Symphony Orchestra
- 25—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Geographic Society
- 29—Gay Time
- 30—National Symphony Orchestra

## FEBRUARY

- 2—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—National Geographic Society
- 5—Gay Time
- 6—Artur Rubinstein
- 7—Robert Merrill
- 8—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
- 9—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
- 10—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
- 11—National Geographic Society
- 12—Gay Time
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Guionar Novaes
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Geographic Society
- 19—Gay Time
- 20—National Symphony Orchestra
- 23—National Symphony Orchestra
- 24—Vladimir Horowitz
- 25—National Geographic Society
- 26—Gay Time
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra

## MARCH

- 1—Burl Ives
- 4—National Geographic Society
- 5—Gay Time
- 6—Don Cossacks
- 8—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 11—National Geographic Society
- 12—Gay Time
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Artur Schnabel
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Geographic Society
- 19—Gay Time
- 20—James Melton
- 21—Third Church Christ Scientist
- 22—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 25—National Geographic Society
- 26—Gay Time
- 29—Jascha Heifetz

## APRIL

- 1—National Geographic Society
- 2—Gay Time
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 5—Robert Casadesu
- 9—Gay Time
- 10—Robert Shaw Chorale
- 11—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 12—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 14-23, inclusive—D. A. R. Congress
- 24—Christian Science

## MAY

- 1—New York Philharmonic
- 25—Concordia Choir

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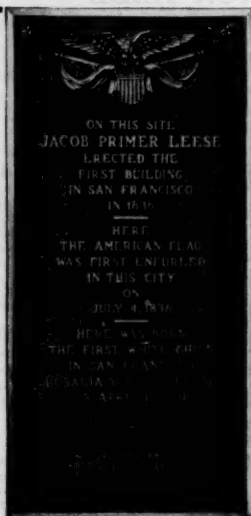
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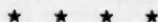
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